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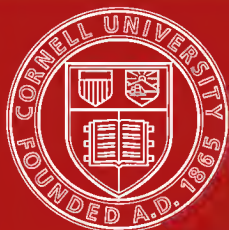
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Yours truly
Sam. L. Miller

HISTORY

of the Town of

WALDOBORO,

Maine,

By

SAMUEL L. MILLER.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of the History of Waldoboro we have responded to the request of many residents and former residents of the town. Nearly forty years ago we began to collect information for this work, and many who freely gave this information have passed to the life beyond. In no sense have we attempted to make this a genealogy.

In the prosecution of the work we have availed ourselves of the records of the town, county, State and United States. We have consulted books, pamphlets and traditionary information. From the Massachusetts archives at the State House, Boston, the Boston Public Library, the Maine Historical Society, Eaton's Annals of Warren, and Johnston's History of Bristol and Bremen, we secured much valuable information. We are under especial obligation to Prof. Henry L. Chapman of Bowdoin College, William D. Patterson, Esq., of Wiscasset, A. R. Reed, Esq., of Waldoboro, and others for assistance.

We hope our critical readers will take into consideration the many difficulties involved, reconciling conflicting statements, and verifying tra-

ditions, especially in the first twenty-five years of our history, for which we have no written records. The German language, too, has been a source of much inconvenience.

With this brief explanation we submit the History of Waldoboro.

SAMUEL L. MILLER.

Waldoboro, June 1, 1910.

CHAPTER I.

THE WALDO PATENT.

A history of the Town of Waldoboro, Maine, properly begins with an account of the MUSCONGUS, or WALDO PATENT. In 1606 a grant was made to the Plymouth Company of the northern part of the territory claimed by the English. During the previous year Capt. George Weymouth had been dispatched across the Atlantic, and on the 17th of May had anchored at Monhegan.¹ In 1607 the Plymouth Company established what is known as the Popham colony, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, which, however, only remained one year. In 1614 the Plymouth Company sent out from London Capt. John Smith, who, ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod. On his return, prince Charles, afterwards, king Charles I, being presented a map of the territory, gave it the name of New England. This name was officially recognized in the charter by which that monarch granted the territory between 40° and 48° N. latitude, to "The Council of Plymouth," which, in 1620 took the place of the "Plymouth Company."

Monhegan was at this time a general resort

1. Indian name for Grand Island.

for European fishermen and traders. Temporary settlements were also made on the mainland. John Brown was located at New Harbor as early as 1621 and in 1625 obtained from the Indian Sagamores Samoset and Unongoit, in consideration of fifty skins, a deed of the land between Broad Bay and Damariscotta river, to the extent of twenty-five miles into the country. John Brown and his descendants remained there till driven away by the Indians. They claimed the land under this deed till the adjustment of 1812.

About 1630 serious apprehensions were entertained that the Council of Plymouth would be dissolved. Laboring under this fear the Council made various hasty grants, among which was the grant, March 23d, 1630, to Beauchamp and Leverett, called the "Lincolnshire, or Muscongus Patent," or grant. Its extent was from the seaboard between the rivers of Penobscot and Muscongus,¹ to an unsurveyed line running east and west and so far north as would, without interfering with any other patent, embrace a territory equal to thirty miles square and included nearly all of the present counties of Waldo and Knox, and a portion of Lincoln. The grant was made to John Beauchamp of London, and Thomas Leverett of Boston, Lincoln County, England.² No price was paid

1. Called by the Indians Seremobsacus.

2. Eaton's Annals of Warren.

for this tract; it was thought that the settlement of the section would enhance the value of others. The same year a trading station was established on the Georges river, in what is now Thomaston. This settlement was broken up by King Phillip's war, which terminated in 1678. After this, with the exception of a few weak settlements, the whole territory lay desolate for nearly forty years.

After the death of Beauchamp, Leverett, by right of survivorship, succeeded to the whole patent. On the death of Leverett in Boston, 1650, and of his wife, 1656, the patent passed into the hands of their son, Capt. John Leverett, afterwards governor of Massachusetts colony.

In 1720 John Leverett, President of Harvard College, a grandson of Governor Leverett, had become proprietor of the Muscongus Patent. He associated with himself others and they were known as the "Ten Associates." Subsequently twenty more, including Jonathan and Cornelius Waldo, were admitted into the company, under mutual obligations for procuring settlers.

In 1731, the claims of the Thirty Proprietors being disputed, Samuel Waldo, of Boston, who had secured by purchase, or inheritance, from his father, Jonathan Waldo, a considerable interest in the Muscongus Patent, was sent to England to effect an adjustment. He succeeded so well that, on his return, the Thirty Proprietors joined in sur-

rendering to him for his services, one half of the Patent. Subsequently he acquired title to the whole region, which thereafter was known as the WALDO PATENT.

On the death of Samuel Waldo in 1759 the land descended to his four children, Samuel, Francis, Lucy and Hannah. The last named became the wife of Thomas Flucker, Secretary of the Province. Flucker afterwards purchased the shares belonging to Samuel. Lucy died without children. Flucker and Francis Waldo were Tories and their property became forfeited to the State. In 1774 Henry Knox, afterward a Revolutionary general and the first Secretary of War, married Miss Lucy Flucker, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Waldo) Flucker and the grand-daughter of General Waldo. After the Revolution General Knox purchased four-fifths of the whole Patent; the remainder was the property of his wife. Thus in his own right and the inheritance by his wife, he became sole Proprietor of the Waldo estate.¹

The Waldo family was of German descent. Jonathan Waldo resided and traded in Boston. He died May 26, 1731. His son Samuel, who styled himself "the hereditary lord of Broad Bay," was born in England in 1696. He also became a

1. Many of the farms in this vicinity were originally conveyed by deeds direct from General Knox and some of these documents, yellow with age, bearing his peculiar signature, are still in existence.

merchant in Boston, on King, now State, street.

Samuel Waldo's children were Samuel 2d, Francis, Ralph, Hannah and Lucy. Samuel Waldo, 2d, was a graduate of Harvard College, resided in Portland and was Judge of Probate. He died April 16, 1770, aged 47 years, leaving a widow and several children, the eldest being Samuel, 3d. This third Samuel settled in Portland and died Oct. 18, 1798, leaving several children, the eldest being Samuel, 4th. The widow of Samuel Waldo, 2d, in 1804, married Salmon Chase, a Portland lawyer, an uncle of Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Chief Justice of the United States.

Samuel Waldo, Sr., was known as General Waldo, a title he earned by his conspicuous services in the capture of Louisburg, where he was third in rank. He was a gentleman of great enterprise and worth, possessed of much activity and perseverance. According to tradition he made no less than fifteen voyages across the Atlantic, which was no small undertaking in those days. His name is perpetuated in this State by two towns, a county and a mountain. He was a stout, portly man of dark complexion and commanding appearance.

General Waldo made occasional visits to this section and after his death his son came several times to look after the estate, or to sell lands.

Eaton says it is believed General Waldo's military conduct was unexceptionable. With regard to that towards the settlers, although he seems to have been cautious and shrewd in making bargains, we do not find that the Irish settlers, who had been in the country and knew what to expect, had any particular complaints to make. But the Scotch and Germans, who received his offers in their own country and formed their judgment of them according to what they had there known of upland, meadows, tide waters, etc., were wretchedly disappointed and complained most bitterly of his deception, and non-performance of conditions.

In 1759 a force was sent up the Penobscot to take possession of the river and surrounding territory. Governor Pownal, who accompanied the expedition, selected a site on Fort Point, in the present town of Stockton Springs, for the erection of a strong fort to be named Fort Pownal. As soon as the work was begun Governor Pownal and General Waldo, with a strong guard, ascended the river to near the head of tide waters and went ashore on the east side. General Waldo took great interest in this expedition under the supposition that the Waldo Patent extended to the point they were then visiting. The story of his death rests upon a widely current tradition. It was to the effect that, after landing, General

Waldo withdrew a few paces, and looking around, exclaimed: "Here are my bounds!"—and instantly fell dead of apoplexy. This occurred May 23d, 1759, it is supposed in what is now the city of Brewer. The body was brought down the Penobscot to Fort Point (Fort Pownal) and buried with military honors. In July following the body was removed to Boston and interred in King Chapel cemetery. The inconspicuous tablet marking his grave may be seen near the city hall side of the enclosure.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The town of Waldoboro is bounded on the north by Jefferson, Washington and Union; on the east by Union and Warren; on the south by Friendship, the waters of Muscongus Bay and Bremen; on the west by Nobleboro and Jefferson. Its north line is three and a half miles across while near the centre the town broadens to seven miles and from Pemaquid Pond on the west to Havener's Pond on the east, it is nine miles. Its length north and south, from the Washington line to the extreme point of Jones' Neck, is thirteen and a half miles. The area of the town is 25,376 acres, more or less. The northern half of the town is in the shape of a coffin. According to the United States Coast Survey, the spire of the Baptist Church is situated 44 degrees, 5 minutes, 44 1-2 seconds north latitude, and 69 degrees, 22 minutes, 6 1-2 seconds longitude west from Greenwich.

The Medomak river rises in the town of Liberty,¹ runs through the western part of Appleton, forms the division line between Washington and Union, and enters Waldoboro in the centre

1. M. F. Hanly, Esq.

of the north boundry line, a short distance above Medomak Pond. Before it reaches Waldoboro, it receives two considerable tributaries, one from the east, called Pattingall's stream, which rises in the eastern part of Appleton, and runs through North Union to the Medomak; the other, which rises in Liberty and runs through Washington Pond and Washington village to the Medomak. Medomak Pond, through which the river flows, receives the overflow of Little Medomak Pond, situated a mile eastward. At Winslow's Mills a stream enters the river from the Kaler Pond situated on the Nobleboro line. After receiving several minor tributaries the Medomak reaches tide water at the village, which is very near the centre of the town, draining about sixty-two square miles in its course of twenty-one miles. The river from the head of tide to Broad Bay, some three miles below, is somewhat shallow. The flats on both sides of the channel have been gradually filling up, undoubtedly aided by the growth of salt grass. A mile or more below the village occurs a shoal in the channel, known locally as the "Middle Ground," which seriously interferes with navigation.

Three miles below head of tide the river expands into Broad Bay, which is more than a mile wide, narrowing again between the lower end of Dutch Neck and upper end of Jones' Neck, into a passage called the "Narrows," which is also

marked by a small rocky island called the "Narrows' Rock." From this point the river continues its course, divided below the narrows into two channels by Bremen Long Island and Cow Island, and empties into Muscongus Bay eight or ten miles from head of tide. The river formerly abounded with salmon. Alewives have been more or less abundant and smelt have always been taken in the spring. In recent years smelt fishing through the ice has become a considerable industry.

Besides the ponds already mentioned, Gross Pond, in the southwestern part of the town, is noted for its steep banks and great depth of water, which give it a place among the natural curiosities. The western line borders Pemaquid Pond three quarters of a mile and extends the entire length of Duck Puddle stream and pond, and on the eastern line we find Sidensparker's and Havener's ponds.

Dutch Neck, a large peninsula, forming the western shore of Broad Bay, was evidently once an island. The tide which makes up an inlet from Broad Cove at the present time, nearly reaches the waters of Medomak river at Meeting House Cove.

The geological features of the town are common to those of this part of the country. Countless ages ago the earth was vastly hotter

than it is now. While cooling it has been contracting and this contraction going on slowly, caused the sedimentary, organic and igneous rocks, which formed the crust of the earth, to yield more to the strain in some places than in others. Consequently we find the surface of Waldoboro elevated into ridges and depressed into valleys. Many of these ridges are of considerable elevation though none are distinguished as mountains. The village is situated between two ranges of hills which rise to the height of two or three hundred feet, and the highways by which it is approached from any direction, except the north, pass over high hills, which our forefathers made no attempt to avoid. Prock's Ledge, near the village is a prominent elevation of rock, and in the southwestern part of the town, on the Bremen road, the rock rears itself perpendicularly many feet above the highway. Rocky precipices are found in other parts of the town.

The igneous rocks, produced from materials fused by intense subterranean heat, and forced into veins of adjacent rocks, while in fluid condition, have produced excellent granite. The largest quarry of granite in town and the only one extensively worked, is that of Booth Brothers & Hurricane Island Granite Company, north of the village, from which, among other contracts was taken the stone for an extension to the State

House at Augusta, and for the Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis. The Waldoboro granite is fine grained, light colored rock, composed of small crystals of feldspar and quartz with only specks of black mica.¹

The land was once covered by water. As the waters subsided, or the sea bottom was pushed up, terraces were formed by the action of the waves of the sea. One of these terraces may be seen in Levitt Storer's pasture on the east side, and similar terraces may be traced on the hillsides west of the river. That the land was once sea bottom is further proven by the alluvial deposits. In making excavations far above present tide water, substance is found closely resembling marine flats in which sea shells are often embedded.

The entire territory, at some remote time, was covered by ice. Grooves and scratches upon ledges and rocks show the action of the glacial period, which is also shown in the deposit of masses of rocks and boulders brought down by the ice. On the farm of W. J. Ewell, east of South Waldoboro road, is an immense mass of stone 45 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 9 1-2 feet above ground, weighing more than a thousand tons. This stone shows the tremendous force of

1. C. H. Hitchcock was in error when he reported limestone in Waldoboro. None was ever discovered. Lime was formerly manufactured here from stone transported by water from Thomaston.

the glacial action. Another feature resulting from the drift period is the "horseback," or ridge of sand and gravel, one of which extends from the Union road to the North Waldoboro road south of the Benner mill brook.

The soil of this region is shallow, the underlying rock frequently protruding. The soil is generally a sandy loam, while clay abounds in many places. Brick has been manufactured here for local uses.

Nearly all the swamps contain peat, locally known as muck. In the northwestern corner of the town is a large marsh, or bog, which extends across the line into Jefferson.

Where the primitive forest was composed mostly of deciduous trees, like the oak, maple and beech, upon being cut away, the succeeding growth has been found to be made up mostly of coniferæ, as the spruce, pine and fir. The original forest contained many trees of magnificent white pine.

Abundant evidence exists of the work of that industrious little quadruped, the beaver, and many of the brooks in town have dams and meadows produced by these animals, which disappeared before the advance of civilization.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

No evidence appears that the Indians ever had any permanent abode at Broad Bay, as the valley of the Medomak was called, but resorted here only in roving bands for the purpose of hunting or fishing; or, in later years, to dispute possession with the detested white settler. Little is known of the races of aboriginal people that roamed through the unbroken forests of this region for centuries previous to the coming of the white man. Historians mention a *bashaba*, or great ruler, whose authority extended over many tribes, and whose sagamores, or sachems, acknowledged him as their common sovereign. One of the great divisions of the aboriginal inhabitants of Maine was the *Abenaki*. They were divided into four tribes, one of which, the *Wanenocks*, occupied the territory extending from the Kennebec to the Penobscot. The great bashaba is believed to have been of this tribe, and whose principal residence was probably near Pemaquid. The name Wanenock signifies *fearing nothing, very brave*. They seemed to have been less inclined to war than other tribes, and for many years no

serious trouble occurred between them and the settlers. In the devastating war between the western and eastern Indians, about 1615, the Wawenocks were greatly reduced and they were still more seriously affected by the dreadful epidemic of 1617. When Broad Bay was first settled only a few families of this tribe survived and these soon afterwards went to Canada and joined the St. Francis Indians. The only evidence we have of their presence here are the stone axes, chisels, spear and arrow heads, or the chips of flint from which they were made, frequently found in this vicinity.

Thirty-five years ago, in a series of articles published in the *Lincoln County News* on the early history of Waldoboro, we expressed some skepticism in regard to the claim for any settlement of Europeans at Broad Bay previous to 1748. Later inquiry brought to light evidences which have lead us to change our first conclusions.

The first indication was the record at Salem, N. C., of people born at Broad Bay, Maine, at an earlier date. Secondly, Dr. M. R. Ludwig published in 1866 a memorial of Philip Christopher Vogler, who emigrated to America in 1742 and "located near Broad Bay, in New England." The third convincing evidence was found in a letter¹ written by Rev. John Wm. Starman in 1848. In

1. Vol. V. Maine Historical Society's Collections, page 403.

this letter Mr. Starman states that "a few German emigrants began the original plantation of Waldoboro; it is supposed they came over in the summer, or autumn, of 1739. It was first the abode of only two or three families to which accessions were made in 1740. The Eastern and Canadian Indians, in what was called the Spanish war fell upon the settlement in May, 1746, reduced their habitations to ashes, killed some of the people, and carried the residue away captives. The settlement lay waste till 1748."

If we take *Williamson's History of Maine*, *Sewall's Ancient Dominions of Maine*, or *Eaton's Annals of Warren*, as authority, there was a settlement at Waldoboro, then known as Broad Bay, as early as 1740. Eaton says: "The same year, 1740, forty German families from Brunswick and Saxony, tempted by the imposing offers, which the indefatigable Waldo, when in Europe, had made and caused to be circulated in their language, after first landing at Braintree, Mass., arrived at Broad Bay, and laid the foundation of the present town of Waldoboro. Prior to this there was no settlement nearer to St. George than Pemaquid and Damariscotta." Among those early settlers Eaton mentions one John Ulmer, who acted as preacher, and afterwards removed to Thomaston (now Rockland), and from whom descended the extensive Ulmer family of that vicini-

ty. According to these authors, this feeble German colony settled on both sides of the bay, or river, and, after suffering incredible hardships, was entirely destroyed by the Indians as previously mentioned. The houses were burned and many of the people killed, or carried into captivity. Those, who escaped, fled to St. George or Pemaquid.

In 1896, Mr. Edgar O. Achorn, a Boston lawyer, a descendant of the Waldoboro "Eichorns,"¹ made exhaustive researches of this subject, the results of which were embodied in a paper read before the New England and Maine Historical Societies. From the documentary evidence Mr. Achorn secured, he reached the conclusion that the first settlement of Waldoboro was made in 1742; that the transport arrived at Marblehead in October of that year; that the colony consisted of about one hundred and forty souls. "All of the writers from whom I have quoted seem to have been in error in fixing the date of the first expedition in 1740. Eaton was in error when he stated that they first landed at Braintree; and Mr. Keller was a month behind the calendar when he dated his letter the '6th day of the 9th month in the

1. The original German name meaning fruit of the oak. Mr. Edgar O. Achorn says: "Wherever you find the name of 'Achorn,' which is a corruption of the German name 'Eichorn,' you may know that the person burdened with it reverts back to Waldoboro, for nowhere else was such an abortion on this name ever perpetrated".

year 1742.' What become of this colony in sore distress, as it seems to have been in 1743, is still to my mind a matter of inquiry and of doubt. Their petition for a ship to be sent to their relief to bring them from eastern parts so that they may be employed in such business as to enable them to support themselves, their wives and children, was not granted."

Mr. Achorn continues: "I am not inclined wholly to adopt Eaton's views that they lingered until the expedition to Louisburg, 1745, then all enlisted under Waldo¹ and removed their families to that place. But I think that evidence as exists will confirm the conclusion that the large majority did so enlist, and that the remnant only fell a prey to, or were dispersed by, the Indians in May of the following year,—1746."

But while we now admit the evidence that a settlement of Germans was located at Broad Bay as early as 1742, we are inclined to believe it was not the *first* settlement in this locality. In 1873 Rufus K. Sewall, of Wiscasset, the well-known historian, in a letter to the author, stated: "Waldoboro had its *earliest* settlement in the expansion of the Pemaquid population." With well-record-

1. In 1744 two regiments were organized, one commanded by Col. William Pepperell, of Kittery; the other by Col. Samuel Waldo, of Falmouth. In the latter regiment 270 men were credited to Georges and Broad Bay.

ed settlements in Bristol, Boothbay and Newcastle and on the George river a century previous to 1742, it would be strange if the many attractions of this locality had escaped observation. John Taylor had an abode on the Damariscotta river at Oyster Shell Neck and Sander, or Alexander, Gould lived as near as Broad Cove. William Hilton settled in what is now Bremen in 1735. Eaton states that on arrival of these (first) German settlers "they found, established in their neighborhood, near Broad Cove, a Mr. Burns and a man by the name of Boice Cooper, both recently from Pemaquid." Johnston's History of Bristol states that William Burns, being dissatisfied with his location, removed to Broad Bay at the invitation of Waldo but being driven away by the Indians, he took his family to Scituate and in 1748 returned to Pemaquid. In 1742, in anticipation of war with France, all the forts, or block houses, including Broad Bay, received aid. In 1743 the legislature appropriated £1.280 for putting the eastern coast in a state of defence. Of this sum £75 was apportioned to Broad Bay, but its expenditure was delayed. All these evidences appear to establish the authenticity of this early settlement.

CHAPTER IV.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

In July, 1748, it became known that the contending powers, England and France, had agreed upon the preliminaries of peace, and although the definite treaty was not signed, at Aix-la-Chapelle, till Oct. 7th, the eastern Indians discontinued their ravages and bloodshed. Following this treaty Governor Shirley arranged for several Indian chiefs to visit Boston where their friendly professions were favorably received. Confidence in the peaceable disposition of the Indians was so strong that the garrisons were reduced and settlers who had sought refuge in the block houses, returned to their farms on the Georges river and at other points. It is very well established that some of those driven away from Broad Bay in 1746, returned but whether before or after the arrival of another colony is uncertain.

In the meantime the persevering Waldo was not idle. Through the efforts of his agents between twenty and thirty families were induced to leave their native land and seek new homes in the wilderness of Maine. This colony, which Judge Groton states numbered about fifty people, arrived

in the waters of Broad Bay in the autumn of 1748, probably in November.

The place of their landing became known as Schenck's Point,¹ named for one of the settlers who afterwards became its owner. It was not then the beautiful spot which now attracts the eye. Those pioneers gazed out upon that expansion of the river, which rightly derived the name of Broad Bay, while behind them was the unbroken, pathless wilderness, with not an acre cleared nor a house standing.

The vessel in which they came sailed away, and they were left to face the stern realities of their condition. The severe winter of this climate was upon them; they were without shelter and scantily supplied with provisions. Hastily constructed log huts provided the only protection from the inclemency of the season. Well preserved traditions furnish convincing proof of the terrible hardships and sufferings of these first settlers on the banks of the Medomak.* The only name among those who composed this colony, which

1. This site is now occupied by the summer residence of John J. Cooney, Esq., of New York, one of the most attractive spots on the Medomak river.

2. *Medomac*—Also written *Madaamock*, and *Madahumic*. This variation suggests the form *Matta-am-ock*; *Matta* meaning *not*,—*namas*, *fish*,—*ock*, place; implying the part of the river where the ocean fish are not found, as not being able to pass above the tide-water over the *falls* called *Chegeewunnussuck*, just above the village of Waldoboro."—U. S. Coast Survey Report of 1868.

has come down to us with any certainty, is that of Martin Heyer, who died from exposure and hunger during the winter, a few months before his son was born. This birth, which was the first in

the colony, occurred April 10, 1749, and the boy was named Conrad Heyer.



CONRAD HEYER.

With the coming of spring they began to clear the land for cultivation, though they possessed little knowledge of such work and the tools and implements brought from Germany were poorly

adapted to their needs.

We can scarcely picture in our imagination the appearance of the region at this time. The beholder viewed from the waters of Broad Bay the hills and valleys on both banks covered with the unbroken wilderness. The more adventurous settlers soon explored the region and discovered the lower falls of the river at the head of tide where in 1749 Ector and Martin, two men of English extraction, arrived and built a saw mill. This mill was on the western side of the river, op-

posite the mills which were known later as Sproul's Mills.

Eaton states, on the authority of Joseph Ludwig, that in 1752 twenty or thirty more German families, who had arrived the previous year in Massachusetts, whither they had been invited and partially provided for by government, were induced to remove to Broad Bay and settle with their countrymen there, on Dutch Neck and down about the narrows. There were some schoolmasters among them but no regular clergyman, although religious meetings were kept up on the Sabbath without interruption. Probably Mr. Ulmer continued to exhort and in some measure act the part of clergyman.

Mr. Starman says that in 1751, between twenty and thirty families came over, and their necessities were relieved at the public expense as well as by private charities. It is difficult to understand whether referred to the 1748 or the 1752 colony.

John Ulmer, who subsequently removed to Rockland, possessed a natural fluency of speech and no lack of confidence. His religious services he occasionally rendered, also, for the edification of those who assembled in his humble log cabin in the latter place. These clerical functions, however, seem not to have wholly withdrawn his mind from earthly possessions, nor prevented him from the occasional use of profane language; for the

story is told that, on one occasion in the midst of his religious services, perceiving his potato patch in danger, he suddenly broke out with: "Donner and blitzten! Yacob, Yacob, dare is de tam hogs in the pertaters! tousand teifel! run, run, trive dem out and put up de fence."

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL WALDO'S CIRCULAR.

In 1753 General Waldo's son, Samuel Waldo, 2nd, visited Germany and caused to be published the circulars which induced a large part of our ancestors to settle here. A few years ago a copy of this circular was found among the private papers of the late John W. Shepherd of Belfast, a son of one of the early settlers of Waldoboro, and was translated by Dr. A. T. Wheelock of the same city. It is here published in full as a part of our local history.

[EXTRACT FROM THE IMPERIAL POST NEWSPAPER NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN, MARCH 23, 1753.]

The Royal British Captain Waldo, hereditary lord of Broad Bay, Massachusetts, having arrived in Germany from New England, and having taking up his abode in the dwelling of Hofrath Luther, this is made known to all those who intended to go to New England this spring, and are seeking permission from their respective governments, and who further are able to pay the passage money, to the end that they may apply either to himself, or these already made known places of address, viz: Luther's type foundry, and the

office of Eichenberg's newspaper in Frankfort, Leucht and Allerger's printing office in Augsburg, Mr. John Lewis Martin (merchant) in Hilbroun, and Mr. Goethel's printing office in Spire, (all of which are hereby made known to be regularly authorized, where, also, any other information may be obtained), and learn what is absolutely certain in regard to their journey, and make their contracts; while at the same time there is not the slightest notice to be taken of those people who go about, sending back and forth, and undertaking that for which they have no authority; although much may be undertaken in the name of New England, and the people stirred up by those who have not received the slightest commission therefor. Accordingly, all other persons beside the above fully empowered houses, even if they profess to treat in the name of Samuel Waldo, Brigadier General in the royal army of Great Britian; or pretend to do business for the advantage of his colony, where most of the Germans have settled; and if even American letters have already passed through their hands, and they have had some useless business transactions with men, ships, &c., not in the appointed places; or produce other sealed documents, attested of little worth, which savor of the old custom; all such persons, in so far as they have received no orders from the aforesaid houses, will be shut out from all concern

in the matter. But at the same time, by virtue of the full power of attorney situated at Frankfort, all and everything will be considered as binding, which may be done by the highly esteemed son of this gentleman, the hereditary Lord of Broad Bay, or by the aforesaid fully empowered houses.

The promised one hundred and twenty acres, German measure, will be measured out to each as his own property, and that of his heirs in the same manner as if Gen. Waldo himself had transacted the business, and had been personally present. While, then, the people are warned to apply no where else then at the aforesaid places, and not to undertake the journey at once, without special papers of assignment and acceptance, (which every man in the neighborhood must obtain and thus secure himself) and thus be sure of his free passage; because it is intended to take only a suitable number of those who can pay their entire passage, or at least the half of it (as in the case of some), and not all, as affirmed in the excitement got up here and there, by certain utterly unauthorized persons, in the name of New England, about which we hear of the greatest indignation being produced—at the same time it is intended to oppose all fraud, to treat the people justly, and to confer a heritage on those who pay the whole passage money, on which no unfair demands will be made, as has been the evil custom; but what is

for their advantage will be pointed out to those who are emigrating.

The time of departure, and the place of gathering, with any further information, will be made known to all.

To this it is now added that the passes already made out for this purpose in the name of His Britannic Majesty, by the Duke of New Castle, Secretary of State, together with the needed documents connected with it, also the suitable letters of recommendation to his excellency, Onslow Burrish, the Royal Minister at the honorable States Assembly at Ratisbon, are already given out.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE,

MARCH 23, 1752.

The substance in brief, of the principal circumstances and conditions respecting the settlement of foreign Protestants in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, especially Broad Bay.

This province lies, and extends itself in breadth along the Atlantic Ocean, in general, east-north-east and south-south-west, from forty-one degrees to forty-three degrees north, and five hours west, according to the meridian of London. Its land is made up of great districts, or divisions, which belong to the government itself, or to the

most prominent settlers, or to gentlemen residing in England, to whom it was transferred by the crown, as Pennsylvania; therefore the economy or form of government rests upon almost the same basis as that; except that each of these districts can make certain domestic arrangements without depending on the General Assembly therefor, which otherwise might not be accomplished.

Boston, the principal city of this Province which has been already built more than one hundred and fifty years, and is occupied by a great number of English inhabitants, in good circumstances, lies about midway between Philadelphia and Halifax in Nova Scotia. It is distant from this last named Province about five hundred English miles, and separated from it by a great bay called the Bay of Fundy. The climate is acknowledged to be healthy, and the soil is exceedingly fruitful, since the wood which grows there is mostly oak, beach, ash, maple, and the like, and it yields all manner of fruit as in Germany, but hemp and flax in greater perfection. Also, there is much game in the woods, and many fish in the streams, and every one is permitted to hunt and fish.

The government of Boston, from whence is a well built road and regulated mail to go to Pennsylvania, which lies only sixty-five or seventy German miles from it, has lately, in an assembly held

Nov. 23d, 1479, granted to the foreigners, for a beginning in its Province, four townships, each more than twenty thousand acres (German) in extent, where they can settle. Since, shortly after, a ship full of Germans arrived from Philadelphia, and announced that some hundred families would follow them, and other property holders in the same Province followed their example, and granted a great part of their lands on similar conditions; in particular his Britannic Majesty's Brigadier General Samuel Waldo on these considerations, viz:—

No. 1. That those who will of their own accord, and with the permission of their government, settle in Broad Bay, shall dwell together in certain division, consisting of one hundred and twenty. In every such district there shall be given to the church two hundred acres; to the first preacher settling among them, two hundred; to the school. two hundred; and to each of the one hundred and twenty families, one hundred acres, equal to more than one hundred and twenty German acres. And this land, provided they dwell upon it seven whole years, either in person or through a substitute, shall be guaranteed to them, their heirs and assigns forever; without their having to make the slightest recompense, or pay any interest for it. Unmarried persons of twenty-one years and upwards, who permit themselves to be transported

hither, and venture to build on their land, shall also receive one hundred acres, and be regarded as a family.

No. 2. All such foreigners, provided they are Protestants, so soon as they arrive in New England, like all other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, will enjoy the protection of the laws; will be authorized, so soon as the one hundred and twenty families are together, to send a deputy to the General Court to represent them; will be obliged neither to bear arms nor carry on war; in case war should arise, they will be protected by the government; and the free exercise of all Protestant religions will be granted them. On the other hand, the government aforesaid demands nothing further than that every one hundred and twenty families shall call and support a learned Protestant minister within five years, reckoning from the time of the grant.

No. 3. There shall be given to the colonists on their arrival necessary support for from four to six months, according as they arrive early or late in the season. But only those will have the advantage of this who shall go thither under the direction of the places of address aforesaid.

No. 4. And if one or two Protestant preachers, provided with good testimonials from the consistories and church meetings, and unmarried, whose care is the salvation of souls, should resolve

to trust to Providence and the good will of Samuel Waldo, and go forth immediately, at the beginning, with the rest, they shall receive besides their free passage a little supply of fifteen pounds sterling, for two years, out of the above-named capital. Also it is hoped that their congregations will also do something in addition. Boards for the first church which is to be built shall also be given, and delivered to them. It is to be further remarked that the first families going thither, although there should be several hundred of them, can all select their residences either in a seaport or on navigable river, where they can cut wood into cords for burning, or into timber for building material, and convey it to the shore, where it will always be taken of them by the ships for ready money, and carried to Boston or other cities, and from thence whatever they need will be brought back in return, at a reasonable rate. By means of which the people are not only able at once to support themselves until the land is fit for cultivation, but also are freed from the trouble and expense of making wagons, and traveling by land, to which difficulties it is well known Pennsylvania is subjected. Also, the government aforesaid has heard from people themselves, who have already come from Pennsylvania itself, the unjust treatment (well known to the world without any such announcement) which befell them upon the sea, after

they had sailed from Holland, and has already made a regulation to prevent the like, for the future, in the voyage from Holland to Boston; according to which, not only the ship captains who bring the people over, but those who accompany them, must govern their conduct by the prescribed regulations, otherwise they will receive punishment, and be compelled to give the people satisfaction; and also the ship itself will be taken care of. Thus are the like mischances in various ways prevented, and every one is made secure.

In order to avoid prolixity, this is suffered to suffice. Any one can easily gather out of what has been said, that it has not been the intention to persuade people to this expedition: and those who without this had resolved upon it of their own accord, will try their best not to suffer themselves to be deceived; and thus can, unhindered, carry out their journey in the name of God, upon the next time announced to the public, with governmental passports. He who in addition to this, wishes to inform himself more definitely with regard to any point, can apply to the houses and places of address made known in the Imperial Mail newspaper of March 23, 1753, or by prepaid letters.

We, Thomas Holles, Duke of
Newcastle, Count of Clare, Lord of

L. S. Houghton, Baron Pelham of Laughton, Knight of the Royal Order of the Garter, member of his Majesty's Secret Council, and first Secretary of State, &c.

To all Admirals, Captains, Officers, Governors, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Commanders, Custom House Officers, Overseers, Inspectors, and all others whom this pass may concern, greeting: This passport, made out in the name of the King, goes forth to desire, and demand of you, that you allow and permit the bearer of this pass, Gen. Samuel Waldo, one of the principal Proprietaries in that part of the King's lands which lies on Massachusetts Bay, New England, together with his servants, his effects, and whatever is needful to him, to travel free and unhindered from hence to Harwich, or to any other seaport in England, that he may there embark and pass over to Holland. Further, also, we hereby pray and desire, that all servant, officers, and subjects of all Princes and States, who are allied with, and friendly to the King, will permit the said Gen. Waldo to pursue his journey to Frankfort on the Maine, or to any other place in Germany or in Switzerland, with the permission of the several Princes and States whom this may concern, in order to collect the people of the Protestant faith, who may wish to settle in the aforesaid Province of Massachussetts Bay. And

further, in accordance with this, to permit him the aforesaid General Samuel Waldo, and also such persons as in the aforesaid manner shall suffer themselves to be united with him, to travel, together with their guides and all their effects, free and unhindered, through Switzerland and the various countries of Germany to Holland, in order to embark at Amsterdam, or any other seaport of this country, to be transported to the aforesaid Province of Massachusetts Bay. Finally, all the King's servants who may chance to be in any territory of the aforesaid Princes and States, are hereby besought to support and to protect the aforesaid General Samuel Waldo in his purpose, so that he may easily carry out his plans aforesaid, and put them into effect.

Given at Whitehall, the second day of March, 1753, in the twenty-sixth year of the King's reign.

CHAPTER VI.

SECOND PERMANENT COLONY.

The glowing inducements held out by General Waldo in the announcement published in Chapter V, had its effect upon the peasantry of Germany, oppressed by wars and taxation. Sixty families in different parts of the valley of the Rhine immediately made preparations to emigrate. Leaving their homes in Kinderroth, Franconia, Swabia and Wirtemberg, some of them traveled more than twenty miles by land to the Rhine where they embarked in small boats and descended the river to Dusseldorf, in which place they waited for others to arrive and then proceeded to Amsterdam.

Embarking on board ship they sailed from the port of Amsterdam in June, 1753, but touched at Cowes, Isle of Wight, where several of their number died and were buried on the island. One, at least, left the company there and proceeded to London where he remained and amassed a fortune in the manufacture of paper.¹

1. This was Thomas Muhler, or Muller, or Miller, whose brother Frank reached Broad Bay with the colony and was the ancestor of the Waldoboro Millers. His wife Anna, who died Oct. 26, 1820, never learned to speak the English language. Thomas died single.

From Cowes they sailed for Portsmouth and thence to St. George's river. At Pleasant Point they were crowded into a sloop as close as they could stand, and brought around to Broad Bay, where they arrived in September (1753) and, according to Waldo's circular, should have received six months support. Yet they were left wholly unprovided for during the winter. A few found shelter among their countrymen who came in 1748; others were crowded into a house near the present town house; but the greatest number were lodged in a shed erected for that purpose. This shed was west of the street running from Kaler's Corner and across the street from the location of the late canning factory. It was sixty feet long, without chimneys, and utterly unfit for human habitation. Here these destitute people, deserted by their patron, dragged out a winter of inconceivable suffering. Seventeen died from exposure and starvation, or from diseases induced by their privations, and were buried on a knoll in the field west of the shed. This spot, which can be easily identified, should be enclosed and marked with a suitable monument by the descendants of the early settlers whose remains rest there.

The previous settlers were too poorly supplied themselves to render the new comers much assistance. Eaton states they were fain to work for a quart of buttermilk a day and considered it

quite a boon when they could obtain a quart of meal for a day's labor. They sought for employment on the Damariscotta and St. George's and many of the children were put out to service in those settlements. With hunting and fishing they were unacquainted and clams appear to have been the only article of food they were able to obtain themselves. With clams and a little meal they made a kind of soup. Some of the settlers brought money with them, but even they were unable to procure food, so great was its scarcity. It must be remembered that the region was then a wilderness with here and there feeble settlements. Railroads were unknown and even common wagon roads had not been built.

The next spring Waldo appointed Charles Leistner his agent to allot the settlers their promised lands and deal out their provisions, which probably were transported hither by water as soon as the river opened. Leistner¹ was a man of education and exercised the powers of a magistrate during his life, but did not escape the murmurs of the settlers, who, in their privations and jealousies, accused him, perhaps without reason, of selling for his own benefit the provisions which had been furnished for them. He also showed much injustice in the allotment of their farms.

1. Leistner, whose signature shows excellent penmanship, spelled his name Leissner on a petition to Gov. Shirley in 1756.

Instead of one hundred acres on "navigable rivers," they were taken back nearly two miles westward into the wilderness where they were assigned half an acre each in a compact cluster. There they built their huts in the best manner they were able. They cleared up their small lots and planted them as well as they could, stirring up the soil with rude hoes, the only implements they had for that purpose. This settlement was in what is known as the "Waldoboro Woods," back of the Ritz farm. Its remains could be traced a few years ago, from which it appears that an attempt was made to enclose the settlement with a wall.

This huddling together may have been by Leistner's orders, or from fear of Indian hostilities, or from both. We have no means of knowing how long this arrangement existed, but have reasons to suppose that it was of short duration, and that these people were soon assigned farms of the same proportions as the others, on both sides of the Medomak.

Before the expiration of the year 1753 George Werner¹ (afterwards Varner and now Vannah)

1. William D. Patterson, of Wiscasset, has a diagram of George Werner's land and mill privilege, surveyed by John Martin, July 31, 1766. The lot extended from the Medomak river to "House Lot Pond," as Kaler's Pond was then called. It shows that the Kinsell mill privilege, so called, was on the easterly end of this lot and proves that this was the site of Werner's grist mill.

built a grist mill, partly on his own and partly on Waldo's account. This mill was where the electric light plant now stands. George Werner had no sons but two daughters who married Kinsell and Achorn.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN WAR.

This year (1754) the settlers were allotted lands. The lines of these farms were generally run east and west from the river. The occupants received no deeds but were granted long leases of ninety-nine years on condition of paying a nominal rent of a pint of barley or corn, "if called for," clearing three acres of land each within two years, and building a dwelling at least 16x18 feet. The present business part of Waldoboro village came into the possession of John Ulmer. The first houses, which were only log huts, were located near the banks of the river. As the land was cleared and the owners became better able, more commodious habitations were erected farther from the river, and on many of those old farms can be seen two and even three cellars where the dwellings of the original owners once stood. The only roads were foot paths from house to house.

The same year General Waldo, for the protection of settlers and as a residence for himself while at Broad Bay, determined to build stockade, or garrison. The spot selected for this stockade was where a supply of water was available. This lo-

cality is now known as *Sproul's Spring*. This was the principle fort at Broad Bay though four others were constructed farther down the river, one being on the farm of the late Andrew Storer.

In 1755 the French and Indians began depredations and in 1756 England formally declared war against France. Then to the sufferings of the settlers in the wilderness were added the horrors of Indian savagery. During the next five years the inhabitants of Broad Bay and other settlements lived in continual fear. The garrisons were occupied as places of refuge, and work upon the farms could only be performed under a strong guard. All who were able to bear arms were organized into companies, receiving for a large part of the time, pay and rations which were the principal means of support for their families. Leistner was Captain of a company of scouts; another company was commanded by one Matthias Remilly, who was the first regular commissioned militia officer in the place. Farming under such circumstances could be carried on only in a limited manner, and when the pay and rations of these companies failed, great distress ensued. Eaton says, "One family at *Broad Bay* subsisted a whole winter on frost fish, with only four quarts of meal. Many a German woman was glad to do a hard day's work at planting or hoeing, for eight pence, or a quart of meal. There were, at this time, but

few cattle in that place, and a quart of buttermilk would often command a day's work." One man went to St. George to buy a cow, and not possessing anything else, offered his wife as security for the payment of the price of the animal. As soon as he could raise the funds he visited the former owner of the cow, and redeemed his "better half."

A journal of the operations of one of the companies of rangers at Broad Bay was found in the Secretary's office at Boston. It was dated May 31, 1757, and gives an account of service performed for the space of one week. As it is somewhat lengthy and not particularly interesting, we omit it.

Notwithstanding every precaution was taken for safety, many were killed during the war and others captured by the Indians, who were always on the lookout for an opportunity to waylay some settler who had ventured away from the garrison. The first man killed was one Bouzer, who went in search of his cow near the brook at the foot of the Thomas hill. The Indians had removed the bell from the cow and thus drew him into ambush. They also ambushed the house of a Mr. Piper before daylight, and shot him dead when he came out for wood. His wife having secreted her child in the cellar, endeavored to prevent the Indians from entering the house; but they shot her

through the door. After their departure the child was found safe and uninjured in the cellar. Among those captured was a young man by the name of Kline, who was carried to Canada. When peace was declared his father went thither and brought him home. Mr. Lash, who was hauling wood with a horse and car, was suddenly assailed by three Indians who attempted to make him a prisoner. Lash¹ being a powerful man, seized and held two of them, but the third shot him dead. This was Ferdinand Lash's grandfather, and his house was very near where the residence of F. W. Scott now stands. He was in the act of tipping off the load at the door when attacked. This affair has sometimes been confounded with the murder of another Lash, at a later period. Farther down the river, an assault was made on Loring Sides,² who with his little son, was in search of his cattle but a short distance from the garrison. Discovering the Indians, the boy ran by direction of his father and escaped; but Sides was killed, scalped and his body mutilated. This occurred on that part of the old Sides place now owned by Capt. Albion Stahl. A tomahawk was found in the head of the murdered man, and is now in the possession of A. R. Reed of this place. The Indians turned

1. The German for Lash was Losch.

2. The German for Sides was Seitz.

some cattle into a cabbage yard cultivated by Henry Demuth at Storer's Point on the western side of the river. Seeing the cattle within the enclosure, Demuth and a neighbor went over in a boat to drive them out. As soon as they landed, they were attacked and Demuth was captured, and never being heard of afterwards was supposed to have been killed. His companion attempted to escape in the boat but was fired upon and killed. Jacob Sechrist, another man and a woman were killed on *Dutch Neck*. Sechrist has no descendants living.

We have been to much trouble to ascertain the facts of these fatal encounters and though we may err somewhat in the details, we think the main points are correct. Many others suffered death or captivity at the hands of the savages, but their names are unknown. Whenever Indians were discovered lurking in the vicinity of the settlement, the inhabitants were warned by firing, to seek safety in the stockades. The few cattle they possessed strayed off in search of subsistence and became so wild that many were never recovered.

Thus they lived till about 1760, when, after the capture of Quebec the Indians began to make proposals for peace, although the conclusive treaty between England and France was not signed at Paris till February 1763. Work was now

renewed upon the farms, and during the winter large quantities of cord wood were cut and hauled to landing either on hand-sleds or by horses and cars. It is said that one German matron hauled out, on a hand-sled, two sloop loads in one season.

CHAPTER VIII.

LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS. LAND CLAIMS.

In 1760, after the return of peace, the Broad Bay settlement began to assume more the appearance of prosperity. The same year the County of Lincoln, which included all the territory eastward of Cumberland County, was formed, with Pownalborough as the shire town. The settlement now embraced from ninety to a hundred families. After spending much time in its preparation, the following list of settlers is presented: Joseph Ludwig and his two sons Jacob and Joseph Henry, James Schenck, a tanner, Jacob Winchenbach, Christoval Woltzgruber, Anthony Hoffses, John Stahl, Charles Umberhine, Daniel Philhour, John Christopher Walleazor, Hans Peter Gross, a blacksmith, Frank Miller, a paper maker, Peter Leight, a wheelwright, Peter Sidelinger, Bernhard Ukkely, Conrad Seiders, Jacob Creamer, Michael Reid, John Godfrey Oberlack, John Weaver, C. Hoch, Valentine Mink, Frederick Heidenheim, Jacob Sidensberger, George Werner, Martin Demuth, George Kuhn, Christoval Storer, Henry Benner, John Newbit, Jacob Ulmer, John Ulmer, Peter Schwartz, John Woltz, Peter Miller, Michael

Eichhorn, George Hoch, Martin Hoch, John Welt, Christover Walck, William Kaler, George (or Peter) Pracht, George Clouse, David Genthner, Charles Leistner, David Rominger, (died in Bethabara, N. C., 1777.) Jacob Eichhorn, Zacharias Newbit, John Sidelinger, Andrew Woltz, John Walck, Christopher Newbit, Jacob Reid, (died in Freidland, N. C., 1819) Frederic Genthner, Henry Edgar, George Schmouse, Charles Heibner, Philip Christopher Vogler, Philip Rominger, Mathias Remilee, John Michael Seitz, (died in Freidland, N. C., 1817) Wilibaldus Kostner, Bernhard Kinsel, Frederick Kinsel, Joseph Comerer, John Labe, David Holtzopple, Charles, Broadman, Daniel Beckler, Samuel Fyler, George Lockenor, David Keveler, Francis Keizer, Christian Klein, Michael Rominger, (died in Friedland, N. C., 1803) Melchior Schneider, (died in Friedland, N. C., 1790) ——— Borkhard, ——— Schnaudeal, Henry Wagner, Philip Schuman, John Razor, John Adam Levensaler, a tailor (died in Boston) George Dolheim. These names were secured from old documents, family traditions, and from other sources. Some of the Christian names may be incorrect and some names may be overlooked entirely. So far as possible the original German spelling is preserved. As previously stated, Paul Losch (Lash), Lorenz Seitz, Jacob Seichrist,

Henry Demuth and ——— Bouzer, had been killed by the Indians.

It is probable that no roads were made before the incorporation of the town. People went afoot or on horseback. Not a frame building had been erected in the settlement. Cattle were scarce. Few potatoes were cultivated. Rye was the only bread stuff raised until Daniel Philhour commenced the cultivation of maize, or Indian corn, in 1764. This grain soon grew into much favor. Cabbage was raised and sour krout manufactured from the first. Flax was raised and furnished the principal material for clothing and domestic articles, until the introduction of sheep when a mixture of flax and wool was used, producing cloth called linsey-woolsey. The getting out of wood and lumber provided the principal employment of the settlers. These were shipped to Boston in sloops.¹

In 1764, those who had taken up farms on the western side of the bay and river were molested by claims of ownership by other parties. General Waldo either had an erroneous knowledge of the boundaries of the patent, or wilfully directed the settlers to occupy those lands. Even the river was not the western boundary. As established in 1786, the line constituting the western boundary of the Waldo Patent, started at the

1. Annals of Warren.

shore of the Storer farm on Broad Bay, and ran North, seven degrees East, 37 miles, and 60 rods. This line is mostly East of the Medomak river. In consequence of these claims a greater part of the settlers were without legal title to their lands. Waldo's right of ownership being invalidated, the leases from him were worthless. Upon the disputed tract was also located their rude meeting house. The claim on the western side was made by Thomas Drowne in behalf of the Pemaquid Company. His rights to this claim are too complicated for explanation here. The Drowne line, so called and referred to in old deeds, extended from the lower falls (Sproul's dam) nearly West to Duck Puddle Pond, and the claim embraced all the lands South of that line and West of the river. The only course was to purchase their farms anew. Some fifty or sixty did this, paying 2s, 8d per acre and securing deeds from Drowne. Under this settlement they were allowed to retain the lots assigned by Waldo for church and school purposes.

After this came the heirs of John Brown of New Harbor, laying claim to other lands west of the river. These claims were not finally adjusted till 1804, when a commission appointed by the Massachusetts legislature, passed a resolve, proposing to all claimants to relinquish their rights to the disputed lands in Jefferson, Edge-

comb, Newcastle, Nobleboro, Bristol, Boothbay and Waldoboro, to the State, and that the Governor and Council would appoint three disinterested persons, not inhabitants of Massachusetts, or Maine, who should quiet the settlers in their lands by giving them deeds of their lots, upon the payment of five dollars as a fee for each deed. This proposal was complied with and all the claimants relinquished to the commonwealth their rights. The Commission awarded to the Plymouth Company a township among the unlocated lands of the State. This Commission settled the last controversy in Maine regarding land titles.¹

Nor were the settlers east of the river unmolested, for the heirs of Waldo, having discovered flaws in their titles, were harrassing them with unjust claims.

Of the lots promised by Waldo for church and school purposes no deeds were given and they were never realized.²

Travel from the westward reached the river at "Light's Rock" where a ferry was maintained by Peter Light and his wife previous to and through the period of the Revolution. All travelers and soldiers, passing east and west, crossed this ferry. The toll was a copper for a footman and three coppers for a man and horse. Madam

1. Maine Historical Society's Collection, Vol. II, page 192.

2. Jacob Ludwig.

Light had the care of the ferry, the boats and the tolls.¹ The river was also crossed by fording just above the present lower bridge when the tide was out. Foot passengers for many years crossed the river on a boom where the Bulfinch bridge now spans the stream.

About this time English families first began to settle at Broad Bay. Many of these purchased the farms vacated by those who removed to North Carolina. These people came from Massachusetts and among them may be mentioned, Waterman Thomas, Capt. Charles Sampson, Sen., Zebedee and Joseph Simmons, Levi Soule, Sen., Jabez Cole, E. Hunt, Capt. Andros, Michael Sprague, Church Nash, Cornelius Turner, Sen., John and Ezekiel Vinal, Joshua Howard, Sen., Kenlem Winslow, Samuel Sweetland, Thomas McGuyer, Edward Manning, Nathaniel Pitcher, (who came from Duxbury) Cornelius Turner, Jacob Stetson, James Hall, Capt. Charles Ewell, Abijah Waterman.² William Farnsworth probably came earlier.

Ship building was begun about the same time, and probably the first vessel was built by John Ulmer. On this craft James Hall³ was

1. Judge Groton.

2. Abijah Waterman was drowned in the Medomak river.

3. James Hall did not remain in Waldoboro long but took up a farm in Nobleboro, just over the Waldoboro line. He was the father of Stephen Hall and others. A large part of this farm is now owned by Frank Lawrence Embree, of New York, from whose summer residence is secured a beautiful view of Duck Puddle, or Hall's Pond.

master workman. He was at that time the only man in this vicinity capable of launching a vessel. Hall afterwards removed to Nobleboro. Peter Cramer, a German, left Boston when the English troops took possession, and settled here. Many erroneously consider this name a corruption of Creamer, but such is not the case unless the change was made previous to the settlement of Broad Bay.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY RELIGIOUS MATTERS. FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

The Broad Bay settlers were a pious and industrious people of the German Lutheran faith. Religious services had been held in their homes regularly, but in 1760 they determined to build a meeting house. Two narratives of the building and dedication of this first house of worship have come to light, both of which are given and the reader can form his opinion as to which is correct.

The first is the account of Judge Nathaniel Groton, published in a Bath newspaper previous to his death in 1758. His story is as follows:

“Having determed to build a house they volunteered their services. They had no money and only such materials as they could provide themselves. The site selected for the house is about three miles south of the bridge on the west side of the bay, and now called Meeting House Cove. This place is a little west and north of Dutch Neck. Here they laid the foundation of the house, 28 by 36 feet. It was built of spruce and hemlock logs, hewn and dove-tailed at the corners to strengthen and keep up the walls which were 12 feet inside in the clear; the floor was of

hewn logs and as smooth as their German axes and other tools could make it; the roof was of frame work covered with long pieces of stuff split out of logs and so laid on with birch bark that it was



FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

(From sketch by R. K. Benner.)

guarded against letting in water. The pews were of logs hewn out, something like the old wooden horse blocks. The pulpit was the ornament of the House; it stood about six feet from the floor and was ingeniously contrived, large enough to hold the preacher and so light that a strong man could carry it. It was at the top semicircular; the front was of plated work and gracefully centered to a point below. The pulpit ten years after the house was built, was painted by one Isaac Sargers,¹ who was the first of his trade at Broad

1. The late Charles Miller learned his trade of Isaac Sargers.

Bay. The windows at first were made of sheep-skin."

Near the House and to the east thereof was the burying ground where sleep undisturbed and forgotten, many of those early German Pilgrims.

"It was not till after the treaty of peace between France and England had been signed in Paris in 1763, that the scattered population dared to leave their homes and garrisons and assemble in the house of God before described. Rev. John Martin Shaeffer filled the pulpit on that occasion. The small house was crowded. The choir was organized by Frank Miller, Sen., and composed of male and female singers. Among the youngest was Conrad Heyer, then about fifteen years old. The service was all in the German language. Dr. Shaeffer read from the 137th Psalm and preached from the 5th and 6th verses of the same. These pious people, many of whom in their own country, had worshipped in gorgeous churches, rejoiced that they were after so many years, permitted to assemble in their rude built meeting house and worship the same God under the same form of religion they did in Germany."

The other story is from the historical sketch of the Moravian Mission at broad Bay, Maine, by John W. Jordan, and is as follows:

"Among the carpenters employed in the

erection of the Single Brethren's House at Herrnhaag, was Hans George Hahn.¹ Leaving there in 1743 he proceeded to Revilen in Franken***** where he was married. After the lapse of a few years the young couple resolved to go to Pennsylvania and settle in the vicinity of a Moravian congregation, but it so happened that the vessel on which they sailed had her original destination changed to Boston, where they landed, and, hearing of the German settlement at Broad Bay, ***** they proceeded thither in a coasting vessel. After making his home at Broad Bay, Hahn held religious meetings and read sermons. Through the efforts of Hahn and his wife, George Soelle and Samuel Herr were prevailed upon to visit Broad Bay, arriving in August, 1760. After a brief stay Soelle went to Litchfield and to Bethelhem, N. C. In August, 1762, Soelle² returned to Broad Bay and offered to assumed spiritual of them. It was determined to erect a meeting house at once.

1. When Hans George Hahn came to Broad Bay, he brought with him a poor but educated young man named Orff, or Orph. For the proper pronunciation of Hahn, give the ah the usual English sound, but it is usually pronounced Han. Hahn had four sons grown up. They were George, Philip, John and Frederick. Two remained here, one went to North Carolina and later to Virginia, and one went to New Hampshire. He also had an adopted daughter.

2. Eaton in *Annals of Warren* says: "This year a Moravian minister by the name of Cilly, came from Germany to Broad Bay, and, preaching a more spiritual and less worldly-minded religion, converted many of the settlers to the Moravian faith.

"In the meantime Rev. John Martin Shaeffer had arrived from New York and had been engaged by some of the settlers.

"Seven families began to build the meeting house. Soelle preached in this house and also to the English settlers at Broad Cove.

"When Shaeffer, who had been away, returned in November, (1762) and saw the progress made by Soelle, he at once began to circulate scandals against the Moravian church, stating it was rumored that Soelle had been stoned out of Philadelphia and escorted from Newport, R. I., by the town constable.

"The log meeting house being completed, Bro.¹ Soelle held the first service Dec. 12, 1762. Text, Ephesians 3:17. A love feast followed. Christmas day was appropriately celebrated, and the last day of the year closed with prayer."

Soelle himself wrote: "The year 1763 closed with unrest and disquietude. Some of the settlers objected to two clergymen in so small a community, and some said they wanted no Herrnhuters,² that my hearers should join Shaeffer and contribute to his support. Bro. Hahn became the

1. In the Moravian church the preacher did not have the title "Reverend" but was known as "Brother."

2. In 1722 a small company of Moravian refugees received permission from Count Zinzendorf to settle on his estate. To this settlement they gave the name of Herrnhut, whence they are commonly known in Germany as "Herrnhuters."

target of their missiles. Yet we kept the even tenor of our ways, but it was a time of trouble. ***** Preparations were made to send me and Bro. Hahn on shipboard to Boston; to this end in February demanded my pass. In April the tumult increased."

"On May 10th Bro. Hahn and I, under escort of thirty or forty men, were taken away and held as prisoners for a whole day while our members waited for us in the church. ***** For the balance of the year we had peace."

Finally Soelle's persecutors became suspicious of Shaeffer's walk and conversation, which was increased by a copy of Christopher Sauer's newspaper, which had been sent to the settlement, containing notice from Shaeffer's wife whom he had deserted. In consequence ten families left him. Shaeffer accused Hahn of circulating the newspaper and had him arrested because six years before he had baptized children.

The members of the Moravian Mission at the close of 1764 were as follows:

Michael and Catherine Rominger. (Michael Rominger was born in Wurtemberg in 1709, died at Friedland, N. C., 1803.)

John Philip and Catherine Vogler. (John Philip Vogler was born in the Palatinate in 1725, died at Bethania, N. C., in 1790.)

David and Catherine Rominger. (David

was born in Wurtemberg in 1716, died at Bethabara, N. C., in 1777.)

Matthew and Susannah Seitenburger,

Nicholas and Margaret Orph,

David and Catherine Holsafel,

—— and Catherine Wagner,

John Michael and Elizabeth Seitz. (John Michael was born in Wurtemberg in 1737, came to Broad Bay in 1759, died at Friedland, N. C. in 1817.)

David and Margaret Kerbel,

John, George and Barbara Hahn,

Adam Schumacher,

Michael Jung,

Wilabaldus and Justina Castner,

Peter and Elizabeth Kroehn.

Of the Broad Bay settlers and their lands Soelle recorded: "They are as poor as church mice and the land is not rich. Most of the people have been here twelve years, five of which they spent in barracks. They all have large families. They cannot plow; and if they wish to sow rye, they must use the hoe to stir up the soil. Their flour they obtain in Boston. The severe winters also operate against them."

George Soelle, prior do uniting with the Moravian church, was ordained to the ministry, Sept. 3, 1741, at Rippen, in Schleswig by the Danish Bishop, Hans Adolph Brodersen. In this

country he preached in German and English. He was never married. He died in Salem, N. C., May 4, 1773.

CHAPTER X.

EXODUS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Moravian Mission at Broad Bay was the only one organized in Maine.

In May, 1767, Soelle was recalled to Pennsylvania, after a service of five years at Broad Bay. A petition was immediately forwarded to the Conference at Bethlehem, requesting his reappointment. Two months later (Sept. 28, 1767) he returned and was heartily welcomed. Shaeffer having withdrawn,¹ Soelle's labors were greatly blessed by the Lord.

In the meantime members of the mission had heard of the Moravian tract in North Carolina, of its genial climate and fertile soil, and on Soelle's return he found a large number bent on removing thither. In April Soelle wrote to Bishop Nathaniel Seidel "The people are still determined to go to North Carolina and have been so since September last."

In August, 1769, the following five families sailed for North Carolina:

Schumacher and five children,

1. This appears somewhat misleading as Shaeffer was in the settlement much later.

Seitz and three children,
Hahn and adopted daughter,
Rominger and wife,
Kroehn and three children.

They proceeded to Boston whence they sailed for Wilmington. Within a short distance of that port the vessel was wrecked. Passengers and crew were saved. After a tedious journey they finally reached their destination and were kindly cared for at Salem and Bethabara.

Sept. 5, 1770, Soelle and five more families left Broad Bay and arrived in North Carolina, Nov. 6th. They were Jacob Reid, Michael Rominger, Melchior Schneider and John Philip Vogeler. Others appear to have gone later, among whom may be mentioned George Lochenor, Frederick Lochenor, David Holtzopple, Bernhard Kinsel and Anthony Castner, who outlived seven wives. Many of the descendants of those people are living in that vicinity.¹

Mr. A. R. Reed of Waldoboro, has the original passport given Bernard Kinsel when he went to North Carolina. Following is a copy:

BROAD BAY, SS. LINCOLN COUNTY,

August, 26, 1772.

These are to certify that Bernhard Kinsel, a

1. Ellzabeth Vogeler, the last survivor of those who went from Broad Bay to North Carolina, died near Friedland, April 7, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The family name in Maine has been changed to Fogler.

German, has been a wholesome Inhabitant in this Place for the Space of about Eighteen Years, and That he has lived quiet and peaceable with his Neighbors, and behaved himself as a Christian ought to do, and as he purposses to depart from this Place pr Carolina, we have upon his Desire Subscribed this. The Allmighty grant him a prosperous Voyage & bless his Purpose.

CHRISTO. NICHOL. HOMEYER,
B. A. & Candidate.

GEORGE STORER,
his

GEORGE X RODE,
mark

Another name not legible

From this account it does not appear that Soelle exerted any undue influence to induce those people to leave Broad Bay for North Carolina, but rather being disappointed with the climate, deceived by Waldo and his agents and indignant at the persistant ill-treatment they had received in temporal as well as spiritual matters, they resolved to seek a more desirable place of residence.

Although the settlement lost by this emigration several families, among them some of its best citizens, yet the statement of Holmes and Williamson and repeated by Eaton, that three hundred families left, is absurd, for there is no

evidence that even half that number had settled at Broad Bay.

Some of these families were not satisfied with the change and the next spring, (March, 1773) retraced their steps and rejoined their relatives and friends who received them with joyful hearts. Among those who returned were Michael Reid and Barnard Kinsel.¹ When the latter left North Carolina, he received a passport from the authorities of which the following is a copy:

NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY,

Mertch the 12th, 1773.

Where as Barnard Kinsel did this day Crave A pas port and did produs a sufisent sertificat from Brod Bay in the Govrment of New ingland, and has in thes nighbourhood with his wif and four childrin thes thre month and have Behaved them selve Onestly and Soberly and nothing Let to ther Charg Known to me the Present Magstret.

Where as the Berer, Barnard Kinsel, is about to Remove himself and femaly fr Brod Bay in New ingland government where he Came from, We ther for send Gritting to all Shirriffs, Constabels and others of his Magesty's ofisers, Requering you and Evry of you to sufre the Berer hereof to Pass thither so as he do not show himself ofensif to his Magesty's Laws.

1. Mrs. John Weaver was a daughter of Barnard Kinsel and was ten years old when they returned. From her many of the matters of this early history were obtained previous to her death.

Atested by me one of his Magesty's Justices
for the aforsed county.

ROBERT WALKER, J. P.

On his return Barnard Kinsel located on the farm in Nobleboro, bordering on Duck Puddle pond, afterwards owned by Michael Vannah. Upon this farm he planted a butternut which grew to be a tree of majestic proportions and was for years an object to be seen for many miles around. Beneath its spreading branches were buried the remains of Barnard Kinsel,¹ his wife and several children.

About this time the population of the growing settlement was increased by the arrival of a number of English families from Massachusetts. Many of them purchased the farms vacated by their owners, who had removed to North Carolina. Among these arrivals were Waterman Thomas, Capt. Charles Sampson, Capt. Charles Ewell, Zebedee and Joseph Simmons, Levi Soule, Jabez Cole, E. Hunt, Captain Andros, Michael Sprague, Church Nash, Cornelius Turner, John and Ezekiel Vinal, Joshua Howard, Kenlem Winslow, Jacob Stetson and James Hall. William Farnsworth probably came a little earlier.

Frame houses began to take the place of the log huts which had been the only shelter of the first settlers. One of the oldest houses of this

1. Barnhard Kinsel was the great-grandfather of A. R. Reed, Esq.

character still standing, is the one on the west side, known as the "Smouse House." It was built by David Holtzopple, who emigrated from Broad Bay to North Carolina. It is therefore nearly one hundred and forty years old. It has a frame with plank walls.

Work was also begun on the frame building near Light's Ferry on the east side of the river, which was later removed to its present site and known as "The Old German Meeting House."

CHAPTER XI.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF WALDOBOROUGH.

In 1773 the population of Broad Bay had increased to such an extent that it was deemed expedient for the public welfare to take steps to have the settlement incorporated into a town. Accordingly the Germans and recently arrived English united in a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts for that purpose. Jacob Ludwig, who, besides being able to speak English, was a man of excellent judgment, was selected to present the petition. He proceeded to Boston by water, taking passage on one of the small coasters then employed carrying wood to that place. The petition was favorably considered and on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1773, the General Court, as the Legislature was called, passed an act incorporating the plantation of Broad Bay into a town, which, in honor of its founder, was named WALDOBOROUGH.¹ This occurred when Thomas

1. This is a compound word, derived from the primitives *Waldo* and *borough*, meaning simply Waldo town. Formerly the termination was written in full, but that style has become obsolete, and for many years the last three letters have been dropped. *Webster* and *Worcester* both pronounce the word *Wawl-der-bur-rer*, accented on the first and third syllable.



BROAD BAY

Hutchinson¹ was Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the same year that the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor. Waldo-boro was the thirty-second town incorporated in Maine, and one of the first in this region, Newcastle having been incorporated in 1753, Booth-bay in 1764 and Bristol in 1765. Following is the act of incorporation:

AN ACT FOR INCORPORATING A PLANTATION CALLED
BROAD BAY INTO A TOWN BY THE NAME OF
WALDOBOROUGH:

Whereas the inhabitants of the Plantation called Broad Bay, in the County of Lincoln, have represented to this Court that they labour under great difficulties and inconveniences by reason of their not being incorporated into a Town, therefore

“Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and
“House of Representatives, the said Plantation,
“commonly called and known by the name of
“Broad Bay, bounded as follows, viz, to begin at the
“north west corner bound of the town of Bristol,
“in said County at a stake standing on the bank
“of the Duck Puddle Brook, so called, thence run-
“ning northerly by said Brook and Pond to the
“northerly end of said Pond, to a Pine Tree

1. The next year Governor Hutchinson, in disgust at the people's opposition to his administration, left for England and Gen. Thomas Gage become his successor.

“marked on four sides, thence to run north five
“hundred and sixty rods to a Pine Tree marked on
“four sides, thence to run north, twenty-two
“degrees and thirty minutes east, seventeen hun-
“dred rods to a Spruce Tree marked on four sides,
“thence to run east south east eleven hundred and
“twenty rods to a Birch Tree marked on four
“sides, thence to run south, seven degrees east,
“sixteen hundred rods to a Maple Tree marked on
“four sides, thence to run south, nineteen degrees
“west, nine hundred and six rods to a Spruce Tree
“marked on four sides, thence to run south east
“one hundred and sixty rods to a Fir Tree marked
“on four sides, thence to run south, fifteen degrees
“east, three hundred and twenty rods to a stake
“standing on the bank of Little Pond, so called,
“thence easterly by the shore of said Pond to the
“easterly part thereof, thence south, fifteen degrees
“east, to a stake standing on the bank of South-
“erly Pond, so called, thence easterly by the shore
“of said Pond to the easterly part thereof, thence
“south, fifteen degrees east, one hundred rods to
“a Spruce Tree marked on four sides, thence run-
“ning south, twelve degrees west, three hundred
“and twenty rods to a Spruce Tree marked on four
“sides, thence running north west four hundred
“rods to Goose River, so called, thence southerly
“down said River, in the middle thereof, to its
“entrance into the Bay, thence round the Back

“Cove, so called, thence to continue by the shore
“southerly and westerly to the southerly Part of
“Passage Point, otherwise called Jonese’s Neck,
“thence westerly across the Narrows of Broad Bay
“river until it strikes the southerly part of Haver-
“ner’s Point, so called, thence westerly round the
“shore of said Point and northerly by the shore of
“the eastern branch of Broad Cove, thence round
“the head of said cove westerly and southerly
“until it comes to a Red Oak Tree standing on the
“land of Jacob Eaton, being the easterly corner
“bound of the Town of Bristol aforesaid, thence to
“run North westerly on said line of Bristol to the
“first mentioned Bounds; be and hereby is erected
“into a township by the name of Waldoborough, and
“that the inhabitants thereof be and hereby are
“invested with all the powers, privileges and im-
“munities which the inhabitants of the Towns
“within this Province respectively do or by ought
“to enjoy.

“And be it further enacted that Alexander
“Nichols, Esq., Be and he hereby is impowered to
“issue his warrant directed to some principal in-
“habitant in said township, to notify and warn the
“inhabitants in said township to meet at such time
“and place as shall be therein set forth, to chuse
“all such officers as shall be necessary to manage
“the affairs of said town. At which said first
“meeting all the then Present male Inhabitants

“arrived to twenty-one years of age shall be
“admitted to vote.


A true copy of an act passed the General
Court the 29th day of June, 1773,

THOMAS FLUKER, Secretary.

A true copy attest,

JACOB LUDWIG, Town Clerk.

By virtue of the act of incorporation Alexander Nichols of Bristol, in due time issued the following warrant, calling the first town meeting:
LINCOLN, SS. BRISTOL, September 2, 1773.

BY Vertue of an act of the General

 Court, I Do hereby appoint Mr.
 Andrew Shanck of the town of Wal-
 doboro in sd. County to Notify and

warn the Inhabitants in sd. Township to meet at
the westerly meeting House in sd. Town, on
Tuesday, the twenty first Day of this month, to
Chuse all Sush officers as shall be necessary to
manage the affairs of sd. Town. At which sd.
first meeting all the then Present male Inhabitants
arrived to Twenty one years of age shall be
admitted to vote.

1tly, To Chuse and Vote for a moderator to
regulate sd. meeting.

2tly, To Chuse and Vote for a Town Clark.

3tly, To Chuse and Vote for a Town Treshry.

4tly, To Chuse and Vote for Selectmen.

5tly, To Vote for all Town officers as the
Law Directs.

6tly, To See if the Town will Vote to be warned by Putting up the warrants.

ALEX'R NICKELS,
Justice of Peace.

Accordingly on the 21st day of September, 1773, the legal voters of the town of Waldo-borough assembled in the log meeting house at meeting house cove and made choice of Waterman Thomas for Moderator. The following town officers were then elected:

Jacob Ludwig, *Town Clerk.*

David Vinal, *Town Treasurer.*

David Vinal,	}	<i>Selectmen.</i>
Christopher Newbert,		
John Weaver,		

After voting that the selectmen also serve as assessors, the meeting was adjourned to meet the next day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the remainder of the officers were chosen as follows:

Phillip Shuman,	}	<i>Constables.</i>
John Hunt,		

Frank Miller,	}	<i>Surveyors of Highways.</i>
Jacob Achorn,		
Adam Levensaler,		
Abijah Waterman,		

Henry Stahl,	}	<i>Fence Viewers.</i>
Christian Kline,		
Henry Creamer,		
Nathan Soule,		

Jabez Cole,	}	<i>Tything Men.</i>
Conrad Seiders,		

Daniel Filhour,	}	<i>Wardens.</i>
Ludwig Castner,		
Jacob Achorn, <i>Deareceve,</i>		
Mathias Sidensberger, <i>Leather Sealer</i>		
Nathaniel Simmons, <i>Sealer of Weights &</i>		

Measures.

Abijah Waterman, *Surveyor of Lumber.*

John Fogler,	}	<i>Haywards.</i>
Wm. Kaler,		
Andrew Waltz,		

Bernhard Ukkely,	}	<i>Pound Keepers.</i>
John Newbert,		

Peter Gross,	}	<i>Hogreeves.</i>
Andrew Storer,		

Paul Lash, *Culler of Fish.*

Nathan Soule, "to tack keer that the fish have a free Bass."

The act of incorporation and the proceedings of every town meeting from 1773 to 1801, are recorded in the first volumn of Town Records, and all subsequent records have been preserved unbroken down to the present time. Jacob Ludwig the first town clerk served in that capacity till 1784, with the exception of the year 1775, when David Vinal officiated. He was again chosen clerk in 1787 and served till 1789 when Jabez Cole was chosen and served till 1794, when Jacob Ludwig again filled the office one year. From 1795 to the end of the volume the records were kept by Thomas McGuyer. These town clerks, especially Ludwig

and McGuyer, wrote fair and legible hands and their records compare favorably with those of the present time. Considering the disadvantages under which he labored, it is surprising that Jacob Ludwig acquired a sufficient knowledge of the English language to record the transactions of the town so intelligibly as he did. Though generally exact in his words, he always wrote "achurnt" for adjourned, "warnt" for warned and "kear" for care.

John Martin, of Bristol, who was said to have been the only man in this vicinity competent to perform that duty, was employed to make a survey and establish the boundaries of the town. At a meeting held Oct. 19, 1773, the town voted to pay him £5 15s. 10d. for his services.

Eaton states that under this survey the courses, distances and monuments were so incorrect that it was impossible to follow them, which gives countenance to the story that the surveying party took with them too much liquor for the nature of the work. This incorrect survey was afterwards the cause of some dispute between Waldoboro and Warren, which was arranged by mutual consent and the line surveyed and marked by James Malcolm. This line was again called in question by the authorities of Waldoboro. Finally in 1836 the Supreme Court appointed Hon. Jonathan Cilly, John S. Abbott and Lucius Barnard, Commissioners to establish the line. Their report

was adopted and the line so established was accepted. Otherwise the boundaries of the town remain practically as originally surveyed.¹

Among the first acts of the town was the establishment of highways. March 16, 1774 three roads were laid out. One was from the Bristol line to Peter Pracht's bridge; another from George Heibner's on Dutch Neck to join the Bristol road above the meeting house, or at Eugley's Corner; another from J. Oberlack's to Nathaniel Simmon's on the East side.

In May, 1774, the road on the west side was extended from Peter Pracht's (Prock) to Mr. Schmouse's. March 4, 1776, a road was established from Back Cove to the road previously laid out on the east side.

For several years the town declined to appropriate money for schools, but April 4, 1780, a vote was passed to raise money for a school, or schools, and the selectmen were instructed to "regulate the schools in four quarters." At the same meeting it was voted that every man work two days on the highways.

In 1778 the town passed a vote prohibiting rams from running at large "at unseasonable time in the year."

About this time the town voted several times not to act concerning the form of government.

1. Page 148, *Annals of Warren*; also Frank Bulfinch, Esq.

This vote refers to a State Constitution, which had been reported and was now submitted to the people and rejected.

The town continued to vote not to send a representative to the General Court, till May 8, 1782, when Jacob Ludwig was chosen representative.

Town meetings were held part of the time in the meeting house at the cove or "westerly meeting house," and at other times in the new meeting house on the east side. As these town meetings were conducted in English, a language with which few of the voters were familiar, the speeches must have been a queer mixture of German and broken English.

CHAPTER XII.

WALDOBORO DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The German emigrants, who settled this town were generally warm friends to the cause of civil and religious rights; for, to obtain these, was one of the principal motives which induced their removal from the father-land. But through what difficulties and dangers had they passed to insure for themselves and their descendants, the enjoyment of those rights! And now when the worst, as they supposed, had been endured, when the once feeble plantation had just begun to feel the benefit and security of an incorporate town, the mutterings of another and darker storm were being heard. With the principal events of the American Revolution every school boy is familiar; with such particulars of it, as relate to the history of Waldo-boro, comparatively few are conversant. To those we now intend to call your attention. In May 1776, the Provincial Congress enacted that all civil and military documents should, after the first day of June, be "In the name of the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England," without any mention, whatever, of the British Sovereign. But Waldo-boro had anticipated this

action of the Legislature by totally ignoring "His Majesty" in the warrant for the March meeting of that year.

Following the action of a large number of the eastern towns, Waldoboro, on the 8th of April, 1776, chose a Committee of Correspondence and Safety. The members of this committee were Bernhard Shuman, Jacob Eichhorn, Solomon Hewett, Jacob Umberhind, Bernhard Ukkley, Caleb Hewett and John Weaver. Their duties were to correspond with other towns, and to concert measures for the public defense. Previous to this the town had united with other settlements in petitions to the Provincial Congress, calling attention to the general distress prevailing on account of the great scarcity of provisions, and the exposure of the inhabitants to the depredations of the enemy from lack of arms and ammunition. The town had also voted to petition the General Court to relieve them of their Province rate, as they were "at so much Charge in Getting into Town Regulations."

The Declaration of Independence was printed and sent to all the ministers of the Gospel in the State, to be publicly read by them on the first Lord's day after its reception, and to be recorded by the town clerks in their respective books. Neither of these requests were carried out in Waldoboro. Dr. Schaeffer, to whom we have

before alluded, was the minister at the time and would neither read it nor allow it read in the old meeting house, the only public place then in Waldoboro. Through the influence of Jacob Ludwig and Andrew Schenck, it was translated into the German language and by them read to the people, who everywhere received it with rejoicing.

Such was the exposed condition of the eastern coast that during the earlier years of the war, Lincoln County was allowed to use her men for coast service, though some had enlisted, and among them, Conrad Heyer, who was in the army at Cambridge at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. Capt. Jacob Ludwig, who had attained some distinction in the French and Indian wars, raised a company in this town and Warren. On the third of November, 1776, they embarked for Machias, were on duty there through the winter, and returned after an absence of six months. The militia were frequently called out for the protection of exposed points, and in 1777, Capt. Ludwig raised another company. A copy of the pay roll of this company shows that, William Farnsworth was 1st and Jacob Winchenbach, 2nd Lieutenant, Caleb Howard, Sergeant, and among the privates from this town were Wm. Miller, Godfrey Hoffses, Henry Oberlock, Valentine Mink, John Winchen-

bach and Isaac Sargus. This company was in service from Oct. 7 to Dec. 20, 1777.

Upon the opening of this year it became known that Gen. Burgoyne was about to invade the country from the North, and every exertion was made to enlist men to arrest his advance. Waldoboro voted on the 22d of April to pay ten pound lawful money "for each man 'listing in town for three years or during the war," a phraseology with which we became very familiar during our "late unpleasantness." Early in the season of 1777, Lieut. Col. Dummer Sewall, of Georgetown (now Bath), came to Waldoboro to enlist as many men as he could for the continental service. At this time there were two organized militia companies in town, the one on the east side commanded by Capt. Schenck, that on the west side under the command of Capt. Ludwig, both true to the cause of liberty. Col. Sewall, after crossing Light's Ferry, rode down to Schenck's Point, and requested the Captain to immediately call out his company. So that all might understand, the men were addressed by the Colonel in English and then by Capt. Schenck in German. Peter Light, John Fitzgerald, George Sidensberger, Isaiah Cole and Barney Freeman volunteered at once. Col. Sewall then made the same request of Capt. Ludwig, and upon the assembly of his company they were addressed in both languages, and

Charles Heibner, Charles Walch and George Leistner were enlisted. The men proceeded to Bath on foot, where they were armed and equipped, giving their individual receipts for the same. They then took up their line of march for the army of Gen. Gates, and were all present under his command at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. These prisoners, mostly Hessians,¹ were placed in camp near Boston, and not a few of those who escaped or were paroled found their way to Waldoboro. Among them, was Dr. Theobald, a Surgeon and Chaplain. He preached and practiced medicine hereabout three years, when he removed to Pownalboro. Dr. John G. Borneman was another and also John Peter Walter. The latter was born in Brunswick, Germany, 1734, died in Waldoboro in 1830. He came to Bath with General McCobb. He came to Waldoboro and married Mary Waltzgrover, a half-sister of Conrad Heyer. John Peter Walter was an educated man, proficient in several languages. His name was probably Walder or Walther.²

Owing to the continual decline in the value of the currency, towns were called upon to furnish supplies of clothing and provisions for the

1. England sent 29,000 Hessians and 17,000 returned. The remaining 12,000, were either killed or stayed in this country and became citizens. Gen. George A. Custer was the great grandson of a Hessian officer.

2. Frank B. Miller.

army in place of money. May 7th, 1778, Waldo-boro chose a committee of twelve to procure clothing "for the Soldiers in Continental Service." At the annual meeting, March 16th, 1777, it was voted to pay for this clothing, the bill being £67 8s.

The enemy having taken possession of Biguyn-duce, now Castine, the State in concurrence with Congress, took steps to dislodge them. As a portion of the force, a draft was made from the militia of Lincoln County, to the number of 600 men. Those from this town, served in Capt. Philip M. Ulmer's company of Col. McCobb's regiment. The pay-roll of this company shows the names of Sergt. Joshua Howard, and the following privates:

Jacob Achorn,	John Achorn,
Michael Achorn,	John Hunt,
John Ulmer,	Chris'r Newbit,
John Varner,	Martin Hoch,
Jos. Simmons,	George Hoch,
Paul Mink,	Jacob Genthner,
John Welt	Peter Orff,
Valentine Mink,	Charles Kaler,
Peter Wichenbach,	Chris'r Walk,
Henry Oberlock,	Geo. Hoffses,
John Benner,	Isaac Sargus,

who were probably all from Waldo-boro. Christopher Newbit lost an arm in the attack on Biguyn-

duce. The disastrous result of that ill-managed expedition is a matter of history.

George Hoch and John Welt were induced by promises of bounties of land and money to join the English at Castine. Soon seeing their error, they deserted, were captured, tried by court-martial and sentenced to receive each a thousand stripes save one. Welt died under the lash. Hoch survived, but bore to the day of his death, at the age of 99 years, the marks of that terrible punishment.

The close proximity of the enemy caused the militia to be called out frequently, and Capt. Ludwig and a company of seventeen men were again called into service. They did duty on the Medomak river from Sept. to Oct. 1779.

May 22, 1780, the town voted to raise money to pay the soldiers, who enlisted last May for eight months and Oct. 28, 1780, it was voted to raise money to pay for 360 lbs. of beef for the army.

This community like all others in the country had its tories who were every ready to give any information to the enemy likely to injure the patriots. During the haying season of 1780, a party of four tories came from the eastward, in the night, guided by one of their number by the name of Pendleton, and secreted themselves in Capt. Levi Soul's barn. This barn occupied the

spot where John F. Soule's barn now stands. When Capt. Soule went to feed his cattle before day, he was made a prisoner. Being in his shirt sleeves, he gained permission to go to the house to see his sick wife and get his coat. Closely guarded, with his arms pinioned, he went to his wife's room. Having obtained a large knife which lay on the table Soule approached the bed and told her to cut the cords confining his hands behind him. Pendleton threatened to fire if he persisted in freeing himself. Soule's reply was, "Cut!" Pendleton then shot him dead, the same bullet breaking one of Mrs. Soule's fingers. Fearing the firing might have raised an alarm, the party were glad to make their escape. The feelings of the poor woman cannot be described. She was wont to relate the story to her descendants, showing her crooked finger as evidence of its truthfulness. Capt. Soule's body was buried on the farm owned by the late Capt. Andrew Storer, but the exact locality is not known. Stephen Pendleton, the perpetrator of this deed, lived in Searsmont after the war. Another party made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Capt. Charles Sampson, a staunch friend of liberty, on the eastern side.

The coast was infested with marauders from the provinces east of Maine and by Tories nearer home. Of the latter class, one Nathaniel Palmer, of Broad Cove, who, about this time (1780), was

belived to be the leader of a small gang of pirates infesting the islands of Muscongus Bay and committing their depredations upon coasting vessels, falling in their way, thus adding to the deprivations of the people. For this, and probably other similar offenses, he was arrested and tried at Thomaston, by court martial, by order of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, who had commanded this district. He was condemned, and the penalty was undoubtedly death by hanging, but made his escape from the barn in which he was confined at Wadsworth's headquarters, before the sentence pronounced upon him could be executed. He was handcuffed, but succeeded in removing the manacles by twisting off a board nail with his teeth. After the war, probably several years, he returned to Broad Cove, and lived there unmolested, but, of course, thoroughly despised by the community.¹

Nov. 30, 1782, provisional articles of peace were agreed upon with Great Britain, by which that power acknowledged the independence of the colonies, but the definite treaty was not signed till Sept. 3, 1783.

It is impossible to ascertain how many soldiers Waldoboro furnished for the Revolutionary army. It is said, but it is not believed, that the Dutch Neck alone furnished not less than sixty men. We are unable to learn that any were killed

1. Johnston's History of Bristol.

or died in the service, though there must have been some for Maine lost more than one thousand men.

The following list of revolutionary soldiers from Waldoboro, is from the rolls in the Adjutant General's office in Boston:

Captain Jacob Ludwig's company, raised for the investment of Castine, served from Oct. 6, to Dec. 2, 1777,

Jacob Ludwig, Captain,
William Farnsworth, 1st Lieutenant,
Jacob Winchenbach, 2d Lieutenant,
Jonathan Nevers, Ensign,
Caleb Howard, Sergeant,
Godfrey Bornheimer, Sergeant,
Peter Hilt, Corporal,
Andrew Knowlton, Corporal,
William Miller, Private,
Godfry Hoffses, "
Henry Overlock, "
John Werner, "
John Winchenbach, "
Henry Farlin, "
Andrew Malcom, "
Isaac Sargus, "
Michael Andrew, "
Francis Young, "
Ebenezer Jimmison, "
Charles Jimmison, "

Ebenezer Davis, Private,
John Hoffman, “
John Braizer, “
Loring Cushing, “
Joshua Smith, “

It will be seen by these names that part of them were from neighboring towns, probably Warren and Friendship. The following served in different regiments:

Christopher Walck, private in Capt. Philip M. Ulmer's company, Col. Samuel McCobb's regiment, from July 8, 1778, to Sept. 24, 1779,

Daniel Beckler, 1st Mass. Regiment, 3 years.

John Benner, private, Capt. Philip M. Ulmer's company, Col. McCobb's regiment, 2 years, 6 months.

Michael Castner, private, Capt. Adam Wheeler's company, Col. Thomas Nixon's regiment.

Joseph Gross, Reuben Gross and Chas Hebner served in Col. Joseph Vose's regiment, 3 years.

Matthew Hebner, Col. McCobb's regiment.

Christian Hoffses, regiment not given.

George Hoffses, “ “ “

John Newbert, (or Newbit) regiment not given.

Christopher Newbert, Capt. Ulmer's company, McCobb's regiment, lost arm at Major-bagaduce, July 28, 1779.

Ezra Pitcher, regiment not given.

George Ulmer, " " "

George Ulmer, Jr., " " "

Henry Storer, private, Capt. Abraham Hunt's company, Col. Joseph Vose's regiment, from May 17, 1777, to May 18, 1780, was at Valley Forge.

Philip Martin Ulmer, Captain and Major in Col. Samuel McCobb's regiment.

Ezekiel Winslow.

Adam Shuman deserted May 8, 1776.

Isaiah Cole, regiment not given, was one of Washington's body guards.

Frederick Schwartz.

Soon after the Revolution Dr. Benjamin Brown, who had been a surgeon in the navy of the colonies, came to Bristol and later to Waldo-boro, where he finally permanently resided.

Soon after the Revolution the property of the Royalists, or tories, was confiscated. In Volume 3 of the Lincoln Probate records, we find the names of Jacob Young, John Smouse and George Cline recorded as "absentees."

CHAPTER XIII.

PERIOD FROM THE REVOLUTION TO 1800. FIRST CENSUS

As the immediate result of the Revolutionary war, the independence of the Colonies had been achieved, but the return of peace found the country in an impoverished condition, with a constantly depreciating paper currency, and the people burdened with debt. It was many years before Waldoboro was freed from all the obligations incurred during the war. In the meantime, internal improvements were in progress. Roads were being built, the town lines were renewed, a court house was built, and the Medomak bridged for the first time.

The court of Common Pleas was held at Waldoboro from 1786 to 1799 when it was removed to Warren. The first court house was built on Kinsell's hill in 1786, by Capt. Cornelius Turner. It was 30 feet square with 10 feet posts. The court was held in this building in September of that year for the first time. A whipping post was erected, and Mr. Frederick Castner rembered seeing an Irishman whipped there for theft. He was tried, convicted and the sentence immediately carried out; a method of proceeding which has

not been improved by modern courts. According to the best information we can obtain, Court was held at Kinsell's until about 1796, when another court house was erected near Head's store. This building was afterwards remodeled into the present town house.

May 9, 1785, the town voted to build a bridge across the Medomak at "Lower Falls." John Ulmer, who owned all the land on the eastern side in the vicinity of the falls, appeared in town meeting and promised to give a way across his premises for a road two rods in width, to the bridge. This offer was promptly accepted. Cornelius Turner, who seemed to hold himself in readiness for any kind of a job, bid off the building of this bridge for £72 10s. He was obliged by a vote of the town to receive any good man and pay him two shillings for a day's work on the bridge. Col. Farnsworth, George Damuth and Capt. David Vinal were appointed a committee "to view the bridge and see same is well made." Feb. 20, 1786, the town voted to accept the bridge "as it now is made."

At this time the church and town affairs were intimately connected. Committees for hiring the ministers were appointed at the annual town meetings and money appropriated for their salaries. After the departure of Rev. Mr. Theobald, the German pulpit was not occupied for the space

of a year. In August 1785, the town agreed with Rev. Frederick Gruhner (commonly pronounced Kroner) "to preach the Gospel for twenty-eight shillings per Sabbath for twelve months." Gruhner was a faithful follower of his predecessor Dr. Schaeffer. He spent his time in drinking and card playing at the tavern, and horse racing was one of his favorite amusements. Even crimes of a much graver nature were laid to his charge. During his short ministry of four years it was necessary to call him to account continually, and in April, 1788, a committee of five were chosen to draw up articles "that the Rev. Mr. Gruhner is to go by and behave himself accordingly." It is a little queer that Dr. Schaeffer was a member of this committee. Foreseeing that his career would end in his dismissal from the church, he preached his last sermon, which was in German and so nicely balanced that his audience did not comprehend his object. His text, which was from John, 7th chapter, 34th verse, was as follows: *Irh werdet mich suchen, und nicht finden und da ich bin, Konnet ihr nicht hinkommen.*" His departure was made early the next morning. Neither his church nor his wife were ever after advised of his whereabouts or pursuits.

The Rev. Thurston Whiting, who was located at Warren, must have preached here occasionally to the English, for the town voted May the 5th,

1787, to allow him 24 shillings per Sabbath as long as he should be employed.

During the year 1789, roads were built to Nobleboro and to Warren.

The first census of the United States (1790) comprised an enumeration of the inhabitants of the present states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. A portion of the schedules of this Census was destroyed when the British burned the Capitol at Washington during the War of 1812. Fortunately the enumeration for Maine did not share the fate of some of the others. This first Census which represents the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, showed the total population of the country to be 3,231,533. The enumeration of the towns of Bristol, Nobleboro and Waldoboro, was made by one John Polerezcky, whose name seems to indicate that he was either a Russian, or a Pole. The list of heads of families according to his enumeration, is so incorrectly spelled that in many cases it is difficult to determine what name was meant. The heads of families in Waldoboro in 1790, according to Polerezcky's report, are given without correction:—

hines, Conelis
heabner, george

burghart, John
welch, Charles

welch, John, jun	benner, mathias
welch, Christopher	Gentner, Jacob
werner, John, jun	wickley, bernhard
werner, John	hoch, george
werner, andrew	Swartz, Jacob
oberlach, John henry	Reed, michel
hofses, mathias	keen (widow)
ludwig, Jacob	keen, philip
Stall, henry	keen, niclas
bornheimer, godfried	miller, francis
bornheimer, Jacob	hofses, anton
weber, george	hilt (widow)
wolfgruber, Stofel	Eichorn, Jacob
oberlach, charles	orf, fridrich
keler, Jacob	wilman, Samuel
miler, peter	hoch, michel
winkenbach, Jacob	boseman, Godlieb
oberlach, frank	welt, pleosus
waliser, John	Cramer, peter
gros, peter	cramer, cristoph
gros, John	oberloch, John
gros (widow)	keller, william
huier, conrad	feiler, Stofel
miller, frank	Schwartz, peter
miller, frank, jun	martin, John
Sterer, christian	Shmit, christian
arius, Isaach	horn, frederich
woltz, andrew	Shuman, philip
Gentner, andrew	abraham, Susman
hilt (widow)	levenzeler, adam
lincoln, Joshua	wewer, John
brown, benjamin	Shuman, John
beckler, daniel	hoch, martin
wilman, benjamin	orf, nicolas

orf, Stophel	loring, judah
Sidenspire (widow)	pitcher, nathl
Sidenspire, charles	brow, Joseph
keller, Jacob, Jun	turner, alexander
Remly, mathias	drawbridge, John
lear, peter	From Port Royal
hossies, christian	Simons (widow)
mink, philip	haupt, John
keizer, francis	heisler, martin
Stall, philip	feiler, jaspar
miller, henry	fitchgearald, John
walk, henry	Sider, cornelius
kalor, charles	cramer, John
farnswort, william, Jun	Sidlinger, martin
farnswort, william	Sidlinger, charles
farnswort, Robert	Sidlinger, daniel
farnswort, Isaac	kintzel, John
morgin, James	Sprague, nathan
pitcher (widow)	Sprague, michel
howard, Joshua	Rota (widow)
burghart, henry	walter, peter
ewell, henry	hunt, John
houpe, Joseph	fielhauer, daniel
heat, John	bradex, John
Studley, John	Simons, Stephen
wihal, francis	Mcgayer, thomas
Jones, luke	cramer, Jacob
hevener, mathias	cramer, charles
cumerer, Joseph	cramer, fridrich
hossies, godfried	turner, cornelius
Mink, valantin	leicht, george
Payson, John	leicht, peter
warner, george	kohn, paul
oldham, peleg	winal, david

keen, abner	Schwartz, friderich
keller, charles	demut, george
Claus, george	demut henry
leicht (widow)	lish, paul
bracht, peter	leisner, george
bracht, John	chapman (widow)
wagner, william	chapman, abraham
wagner, andrew	howard, caleb
freeman, barnabas	cole, Jabish
Eichorn, george	Cole, Isaack
benner, John	Isley, michel
benner, martin	kaastner, ludwig
Snaudel, william	nash, Church
werner, george	andres, Sthephen
Eichorn, daniel	Sides, loring
Eichorn, John	newbert, Stophal
hedwic, Joseph	newbert, John
lach, asmus	flor, John
talheim, george	thomas, Joshua
Eichorn, michel	walk, peter
Reed, Jacob	heavener, charles
brodman, Charles	burns, cornelius
feller, Charles	warner, John, Jun
benner, John, Jun	pilcher, abner
Snouteigle, John	winchafsaw, henry
benner, charles	wade, jacob
benner, Jacob	Simons, barnabas
benner (widow)	winal, ezechial
ulmer, John	Swatland, Samuel
Razor, charles	coles, ables,
koon, george, jun	Russell, Lewis
werner, John	prior, John
werner, charles	fitch, william
Schwartz, (widow)	fogler, John

Sidenspire, John	Samson, charles, Jun
andrew, michel	Simons, Eckiel (Hungh Is-
mink, pacel	land)
Simons, Zebede	Simons, Joab (Hungh Island)
Simons, Joseph	Simons, Isaac (Hungh Island)
lasse, John	Sidenspire, george
Shenck, Andrew	thomas, waterman
kesler, John	payson, Samuel
Shanemar, christian	Sole (widow)
Shenk (widow)	Sole, Josephus
Starow, mathias	morphi (widow)
Starow, andrew	hofses, george
Samson, charles	maning, Edward
	winchapaw, John

The population (1790) was 1206.

Samuel Sumner Wilde, Esq., who had practiced law here a short time, removed to Warren in 1794

Rev. John Martin Shaeffer died in Warren, April 20, 1794.

During the winter of 1794-95 the meeting house, which had stood on the eastern side of the Medomak, was moved across the river on the ice and erected on the western side. Rev. Mr. Ritz was installed as pastor in 1794.

In the spring of 1791 the dams on the river were carried away by a freshet, and the bridge was either carried away or so much damaged as to be impassable.

Persevering efforts were made to have the plantation of Medumcook, now Friendship, an-

nexed to this town. The proposition for annexation was regularly brought up in town meeting for several years, and as regularly voted down. Whether this desire for annexation was on the part of some of our own people, or the residents of Medumcook, we are unable to say.

At this time it was the pactice to warn all new comers out of town, to prevent their gaining a residence and claiming assistance from the town in case of poverty. Every fresh arrival, rich or poor, met with this inhospitable reception. In the town record we find many copies of these warnings. This custom was not peculiar to Waldoboro, but was in vogue in all the towns at that period.

In 1792 the town was for the first time visited by that direful disease, the small pox. A town meeting was called and measures adopted to prevent the disease spreading. A committee was chosen to procure a suitable hospital, and another committee to prosecute any person found spreading the small pox by inoculation. In 1800 the small pox made its appearance in Waldoboro and Warren. A special meeting was called in March, and a unanimous vote passed that no inoculation would be allowed. But in June permission was given Dr. Benjamin Brown to erect a hospital on Isaiah Cole's hill, for the purpose of inoculating persons with the small pox. Dr. Brown was re-

quired to give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duty; and it was stipulated that no part of the expense should be borne by the town.

At this time (1795) there were seven saw mills and three grist mills in town.

A custom house was established at Waldoboro by act of Congress approved March 31, 1789, and Waterman Thomas, Esq., appointed "Inspector of Revenue." His commission, dated June 13, 1795, and bearing the signature Washington, is in the possession of Miss Elizabeth F. Genthner of this place.

Previous to 1795 no regular mails had penetrated further east than Wiscasset, but this year, on petition of the inhabitants of the towns interested, postmasters were appointed and the *Waldoboro Post Office* was included in the number established. The mail was sent once a week on horseback. The post-office was located on the western side of the river, near the present town house, which was then the business part of the place. The first postmaster was John Head. During the war of 1812, the mails were detained here and a room-full accumulated. The exposed condition of this quantity of mail offered inducements for robbery which were not overlooked. During the night the building was broken into and a large amount stolen.

At the close of the century the nucleus of the village was forming at the head of the tide, the principal business part being on the western side. The German language continued to be spoken. Eaton says agriculture had made some advances. Farmers were supplied with more and better implements, particularly plows and carts. Horse wagons were unknown and ox wagons were but just coming into use. The usual conveyance for persons and light burdens, was on horseback. Men and boys rode to mill with two or three bags beneath them. Kegs of molasses and rum were carried home in the same way. The practice of "riding double," as it was called, was universal. Whether to church or to the ball, the man rode before on the saddle, the lady on the pillion behind him. But this mode of conveyance was beginning to yield, during the winter months, to sleighs which, both double and single, were now becoming common. But there were, as yet, no robes of buffalo or other furs, for the protection of man or beast, though the feet were sometimes relieved by portable foot stoves, both on journeys and at church. Tea and coffee were in general use. Ardent spirits, which were formerly used only on extraordinary occasions, were becoming more dangerously common. Hospitality still abounded; and no occasion was lost for getting up a frolic. The women had their spinning bees and

wool-breakings; the men, their huskings and wood-haulings. When a building was raised, a vessel launched, or the militia mustered, everybody attended and everybody was *treated*.

CHAPTER XIV.

PERIOD FROM 1800 TO 1820.

The second U. S. Census, taken in 1800, showed an increase in the population of the town to 1516.

At this time the village, if it could be called by that name, still presented the appearance of a new settlement. Business was about equally divided between the eastern and western sides of the river. On the eastern bank, which afterwards became the business portion of the place, the land had been cleared, the Barnard Tavern had been built, the old Sproul house stood in the north corner now occupied by the Sproul block, and the next building south was Thompson's house standing near where the residence of the late John H. Kennedy now is. Thompson's store was on the opposite side of the street. From these buildings the dwellings of Major Razor, Mr. Kuhn, George Vannah¹ (who afterwards moved to Nobleboro), Mr. Schwartz (who died in the Revolutionary army), Mr. Demuth and Mr. Lash formed a row along the hill some distance from the road. Between the road and the river there

1. This house was burned in the great fire of 1854.

were no buildings except Thompson's Store, where Mrs. Luella Winchenbach now resides and Doctor Walleazer's house which was where Governor Marble formerly resided. During this period Henry Flagg, who was the efficient town clerk several years, built what was afterwards known as the Brown place, on the corner where E. R. Benner's drug store now stands, and the Groton house had been built on the opposite corner. On the western side of the river, was the court house, Head's store and Smouse's store opposite, and Smouse's house in the field. Smouse afterwards traded in a store on his wharf. At Kaler's corner Joshua Head was engaged in erecting the large dwelling now owned by G. W. Clouse. Soon after this Mrs. Trowbridge, familiarly known as "Aunt Lydia," opened a tavern on the Warren road near Waltz's Corner.

During the period from 1800 to the "separation," many new citizens were attracted hither. Among these may be mentioned Isaac G. Reed, and Gorham Parks, lawyers, Samuel Morse,¹ Isaac Hibbard, a hatter, Denny McCobb, Joseph Farley, Alfred and James Hovey, John Currier, Ezekiel Barnard, William Sproul, Payn Elwell, Thomas Willett, William Fish, Dr. John Manning, Avery

1. Samuel Morse taught school several years; afterwards operated a tannery.

and Horace Rawson,¹ Charles Bruce, Henry Flagg, Robert Chase, John Brown, a saddler, and John Ayers. Dr. John Haupt, an educated German physician, who came here from Germany previous to 1790, and married Mary Waterman, went to Wiscasset where he died in the early part of this century. Some of these people lived and died here; others have removed and been forgotten.

Gen. Denny McCobb came to Waldoboro from Bath and was Collector of Customs here a number of years. He lived near the school-house where Levitt Storer's house now stands. His daughter, Huldah Marie, married Gen. John T. Castner.

In 1803 the town purchased the old court house and repaired it for a town house. The amount paid for land and building was \$230. It still does service as a place for holding town meetings.

In 1806 the town built a bridge at the outlet of Medomak pond. William Sproul built the bridge for \$200.

Oct. 25, 1806, Gen. Henry Knox, who, after the Revolution, took up his residence in Thomaston, died at his palatial home in that town. His

1. Avery Rawson built the house on Cole's hill which he sold to William Cole and then built the house now occupied by Mrs. Dora York. Horace Rawson (father of M. M. Rawson), built the house now occupied by his son and granddaughter.

death was caused by his swallowing one of the minute sharp bones of a chicken, which, lodging in the œsophagus, or stomach, produced an inflammation which could not be controlled.¹ Many of the land deeds in Waldoboro bear the signature of Henry Knox.

So many of the citizens now used only the English language, that complaint was made against having the Gospel preached exclusively in German, and May 10, 1806, a committee appointed by the town, reported that "It is expedient and will in our opinion be conducive to union and harmony, if the sum of money to be raised for the support of the Gospel, shall be assessed on the polls and estates of all the inhabitants of the town, without making any distinction between the German Society and the inhabitants of the town; that the German Society ought to draw from the treasury of said town \$208 for the minister; that the sum exactly equal to that which the German Society draws, ought to be drawn for the hire of an English minister. The report was accepted and this arrangement continued for several years, the amount raised varying from \$500 to \$1,000.

In 1807 the town voted to give to Rev. John Ruggles Cutting an invitation to settle therein and perform the duties of minister of the Gospel.

1. Eaton's history of Thomaston.

Joseph Farley, John Head, George Demuth, Thomas W. Sproul, Thomas Waterman and Joshua Head were appointed a committee to engage Mr. Cutting. At a subsequent meeting the committee reported his acceptance. In 1808 the Congregational church was organized and Rev. John R. Cutting installed pastor, the first English preacher in town. The installation services took place in Smouse's field, upon a staging erected where the Augustus Welt and Nathan Nash houses now are. The church edifice was not built till 1820, and dedicated in September of that year.

In 1807, for the first time the question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, came before the town. The vote was none in favor, 205 opposed. The town voted several times on this proposition, always in opposition. Nov. 14, 1816, voted to send a remonstrance against separation.

The census taken in 1810 showed a further increase of population to 2160.

Previous to 1810 only two militia companies were enrolled in Waldoboro, but this year the "Waldoboro Light Infantry" was organized, uniformed and equipped. The company was made up as follows:

OFFICERS:

Isaac G. Reed, Captain,

Charles Miller, Lieutenant,
 Jacob Ludwig, Ensign,
 Alden Thomas, Clerk,
 Thomas Simmons, Corporal,
 Samuel Morse, “
 John Brown, “

MUSICIANS :

Christian Walter, Fifer,
 Charles Shuman, “
 Gardiner Davis, Bass Drum,
 Charles Demuth, Tenor Drum,
 Joseph Groton, “ “

PRIVATEES :

John Achorn,	John Head, 2d,
George Achorn,	Phillip Hilt,
John Alstine,	John Kinsell,
John Bartlett,	John Kuhn,
Jacob Burkett,	Jacob Kaler,
Charles Burkett,	Charles Kaler, 2d,
Frederick Benner,	Paul Kaler,
Charles Benner,	George, Kaler,
Charles Benner, 2d,	John Kidder,
Jacob Benner,	John Lash,
Christopher Benner,	Jacob Lash,
Ralph Cole,	George Miller,
John Demuth,	Frank Miller,
Martin Demuth,	Henry Manning,
Phillip Demuth,	John Sides,

William Fish,	Andrew Schenck,
Phillip Feyler,	Charles Seiders,
John Freeman,	Henry Seiders,
Thomas Gillard,	Adam Shuman,
Asa Hunt,	Phillip Shuman,
John Hahn,	Daniel Sampson,
George Hibbard,	John Trowbridge,
James Trowbridge.	

Rev. Mr. Ritz died in 1811, and the town voted to defray the expense of his funeral. After the death of Mr. Ritz a meeting of the German Society was held and Capt Charles Miller was delegated with full power to go to Philadelphia and engage a minister able to preach in the German language, and a man suited to the wants of the Society. Capt. Miller performed this duty and engaged Rev. John William Starman, who arrived in Waldoboro and preached his first sermon in the German meeting house in the fall of 1811. It appears that he had not been ordained, for Nov, 25, 1811, a committee reported to the Society in favor of paying Mr. Starman \$400 a year, "if he will return to us again as an ordained minister in the same manner and form as Mr. Ritz." Mr. Starman complied with this request and began his pastorate in 1812.

The embargo and non-intercourse act, prohibiting commerce with England and France, became so embarrassing that, Sept. 5, 1808, the

town voted to petition the President of the United States to have the embargo removed.

In the war of 1812 the people of Waldoboro took no active part until near its close, with the exception of precautionary measures for general protection. June 13, 1814, a committee appointed by the town, reported in favor of having a committee appointed to consult with committees of Bristol, Friendship and other towns in the vicinity, and with officers of the militia, for some uniform mode of conveying alarm on approach of danger, and that the selectmen be requested to immediately cause 50 lbs. of powder to be made into cartridges with a ball in each cartridge, and the officers of the militia in case of alarm be authorized to distribute the ammunition to the soldiers under their command. The report was accepted and Dr. Benjamin Brown, Joshua Head, John Stahl and Payne Elwell were appointed a committee of safety.

The boom of guns in the sea fight between the *Enterprise* and *Boxer*, which occurred Sept. 5, 1813, was distinctly heard in town. This action took place between Pemaquid Point and Monhegan.

The enemy's cruisers made navigation along the coast very dangerous. On the sixth day of June, 1814, the sloop *Mary*, which sailed from this port, was captured by a barge containing

twenty men from the British frigate *Junon*. The sloop was burned and the captain and crew taken to Halifax and confined in Melville Island Prison. The names of those captured were Capt. Jacob Kaler, Charles W. Caler, Henry Caler and James Benner. After remaining at Melville Island six weeks, they were put on board the "*Chesapeake*" (captured from the United States) and carried to Plymouth, England, whence they were marched to Dartmoor prison. There they found Benjamin Brown and Benjamin Kinsell, old acquaintances from Waldoboro. Kinsell had been impressed into the English service, and, refusing to fight against his countrymen, was treated as a prisoner of war. Brown had been captured on an American privateer. These men were all present April 9, 1815, when the massacre of prisoners occurred. While confined there James Benner took a severe cold from bathing and was carried to the hospital where to all appearance he died. Preparations were made to bury him, but after lying in syncope twenty-four hours, he revived and at the expiration of three days of mental derangement, he was pronounced out of danger. He died in this town Sept. 3, 1873, at the age of 81 years. When peace was declared these prisoners were sent to New York, thence to Boston where they took passage with Capt. Charles Sampson for Waldoboro.¹

1. Captain Charles W. Caler, deceased.

The most exciting time of the war was caused by the appearance of a British fleet at Camden. On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 3, 1814, a courier reached Major Isaac G. Reed with orders to have his battalion under arms at sunrise the next morning, with three days' rations, prepared to march to the defense of Camden Harbor. At this time the militia of Waldoboro was composed of two companies not uniformed, with the exception of the officers, and the Light Infantry in uniform. The companies were commanded by Capt. Phillip Keizer, Capt. George Clouse and Capt. Charles Miller of the Light Infantry. These companies made up a battalion under Major Reed and were a part of Colonel Thatcher's regiment. Sunday morning these troops were in line in front of the town house and roll call showed only eight absentees. Some of these joined their companies before they reached Camden. After an inspection and prayer by one of the clergymen, the battalion, with the Light Infantry on the right, took up its line of march for the "front," followed a long distance by weeping mothers, wives and sweethearts. Sunday night the battalion remained at Warren, and not being provided with tents, found shelter in barns and other buildings. Monday morning Major Reed's command was ordered to what is now Rockland, where shelter for the night was provided by Jacob Ulmer. Alfred Hovey, Quar-

termaster, was ordered to report to Major Reed as Acting Adjutant. Tuesday the battalion marched to Camden where it was joined by the other battalion of Thatcher's regiment, under Major Hawes of Union. Col. E. Foote's regiment was also on the ground and this display of force deterred the enemy from landing. The two regiments were paraded in review before Major General King of Bath, and were ordered home after a campaign of a week in which they did not have an opportunity to fire a gun. The battalion arrived here Saturday and were quartered at Major Reed's house¹ till Monday when a review took place in Smouse's field, and they were dismissed.

The year 1816 was the coldest on record. Frost occurred with more or less severity every month. On the 12th of April there was a storm of snow which laid for a week and made good sleighing. May was cold and on the 24th rain was congealed on the fruit trees then ready to blossom. On the 5th, or 6th, of June wintry weather set in with squalls of wind, snow and hail, from the northwest, which destroyed birds, froze the ground, cut down vegetation and compelled people to put on their great coats and mittens.

1. This house was begun by Rev. John R. Catting and was then in an unfinished condition. It was completed by Major Reed, its owner, who occupied it.

The whole month was cold and heavy frosts occurred in July.¹

April 12th, 1817, the town adopted a resolution to the effect that "the vice of intoxication hath, in the town of Waldoboro, attained to an extent ruinous to the morals, destructive to the health and injurious to those addicted to it." The selectmen were instructed to use all legal means in their power to prevent the vending of rum and other spiritous liquors.

In 1817 the "new county road," so called, was built from Joshua Head's house to James Hall's mill in Nobleboro, at a cost of \$1,422.00. The road was built under the supervision of Isaac G. Reed, Payne Elwell and Samuel Morse. About this time the river was bridged at what is now Soule's mill.

In 1819 the question of separation having been decided by a majority of the voters of the district, delegates were chosen to a convention in Portland, to frame a State Constitution. The delegates from this town were Joshua Head, Isaac G. Reed and Jacob Ludwig, Jr. On the 6th of December the town voted 33 in favor of accepting the Constitution and 2 opposed.

At the same time the selectmen were authorized to contract for and secure conveyance of a suitable place whereon to set a powder house and

1. Annals of Warren.

to cause to be built thereon a brick building, in which to deposit the town's stock of ammunition. This powder house was subsequently built on Prock's Ledge where it was a prominent object till 1885 when it was torn down by the selectmen and the brick used for building a chimney in the engine house which was built that year.

The business of shipbuilding was a growing industry, although confined to a small class of vessels.

The German language continued to be used by a majority of the people in every day conversation. When using English their speech was decidedly "Dutchy."

CHAPTER XV.

PERIOD FROM 1820 TO 1840.

The census of 1820 made the population of Waldoboro 2449. The increase was due to the business prosperity and importance of the town. A flourishing village was rapidly being built up on the eastern side of the river whither trade had gradually removed. Shipbuilding and trade were drawing many citizens hither and every branch of industry was prospering. During the early part of this period came Joseph Clark, Robert C. Webb,¹ John Bulfinch and others. Henry Kennedy removed from the northern part of the town and began business in the village as a trader and later as a shipbuilder.

Maine had become a State with nine counties and two hundred and thirty-six towns. We are informed that the design for the State seal was conceived by Col. Isaac G. Reed, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the design sketched by Miss Bertha Smouse,² his step-daughter. From her sketch was engraved the

1. Robert C. Webb came from New Castle in 1822 and taught school several terms in the Charles Crammer district. Later he operated a tannery and manufactured shoes.

2. Bertha Smouse married Dr. John G. Brown.

seal which has been in use since Maine became a State.

Previous to 1821 the post office had been located on the west side. John Head, who had been postmaster twenty-six years, being ready to relinquish the office, it was confidently hoped that it might be removed to the east side for the convenience of a majority of the citizens, who desired the appointment of Payne Elwell. To the surprise of everybody Charles Samson, who resided and conducted a store at Thomas's Hill three miles south, received the appointment. A town meeting was called Jan. 8, 1821, at which it was voted "that the town petition the Postmaster General to remove Charles Samson from the office of Postmaster of this town." The remonstrance goes on to represent that Mr. Elwell, who resided in the centre of the village, had a very convenient place for the office to be kept, and was well qualified for the position, that Charles Samson resided three miles from any part of the post road, and was withal extremely obnoxious and displeasing to the great mass of the people. Notwithstanding Mr. Samson held the office eight years, when he was succeeded by Col. Isaac G. Reed, who removed the office to the village in 1828.

The same year Samuel Sweetland and others petitioned the legislature for a division of the

town. A special town meeting was called and it was voted to remonstrate against such division and to authorize the selectmen to take such measures as they may think expedient, at the expense of the town, to oppose the petition. The town was not divided.

May 5, 1823, the town voted to pay Rev. Mr. Mitchell and Rev. Mr. Starman their salaries to the end of the year, and "that all contracts existing between them and the town be null and void from and after the 21st day of October next; and providing said Messrs. Mitchell and Starman shall within twenty days signify in writing to the town clerk their consent to annul their contract with the town." May 19th Rev. Mr. Mitchell signified his consent; May 20th Rev. J. W. Starman stated: "I feel extremely hurt by the words in which the town vote is expressed. I never did, nor do I consider myself a minister of the town of Waldoboro; that my call as minister of the Gospel to this place, came solely from the German Protestant Society and Church, and therefore there are no labors to cease, nor any contract to be annulled between the town and me; that in conformity to a contract which exists between said society and the town I will call upon the town within six months for the balance due me by said society; that I willingly submit that even this connection between the town and me

be dissolved as soon as the town pleases." Thus ended the employment of ministers by the town.

Sept. 13th, 1824, the town voted to lay out a "bridle road" from meeting house cove, by John P. Gross's to Jacob Heavner's, agreeably to the petition of John P. Gross and others; other bridle roads were subsequently laid out. The same year a bridge was built where the old boom spanned the river near Bulfinch's. This bridge was a private enterprise, which was accepted by the town some years later.

The First Baptist Church was organized June 6, 1824, with eleven members. Rev. Job Washburn was the first pastor.

In 1825, it appears a movement was made to set off a portion of the town to the town of Union, for the Selectmen were instructed to write to the representative of the town in the legislature to oppose any such legislation. Again in 1830 an effort was made by the town of Bremen to annex to that town Johnston's Island, and our representative was instructed to oppose such annexation.

Census of 1830 was 3113.

Wild animals were still troublesome and as late as 1830 the town offered a premium of five dollars for every wild cat killed in town.

Commodore Samuel Tucker, who had been a frequent visitor, died at his home in Bremen, March 10, 1833.

A weekly newspaper called the *Lincoln Patriot* was published here several years by G. W. and F. W. Nichols. It was a folio sheet, 21x31 inches, very nicely printed on clear rag paper, and was furnished to subscribers at two dollars per annum. Its files show that its columns were well filled with advertisements of the business of Wal-doboro, Thomaston, Warren, Nobleboro, New-castle and Wiscasset. Long political articles were the principal feature, and the local news column, so prominent in modern newspapers, was conspicuous by its absence. The *Patriot* was published in the interest of the Democracy, and tradition states that the Federalists, the opposition party, gave it the derisive name of *Lincoln Poker*. The first number was issued Dec. 5, 1834.

About 1835 George Sproul moved the old Sproul dwelling back from the corner and erected a brick building extending part way to Pleasant street. South of the block near the corner was a well with an old fashioned wooden pump. This well is now under Charles Keene's store.

The Waldoboro Lyceum met in Sproul's hall. James Hovey was secretary. One of the subjects for discussion was "Has every man his price?" Another was: "Was it right for the powers of Europe to confine Napoleon Bonaparte on the Island of St. Helena?"

E. Bartlett French opened a law office in

Sproul's new block, a name which our readers will recognize as Ezra B. French. About the same time Dr. Elijah A. Daggett offered his services as a physician and surgeon. Turner & Harvey began the business of sailmaking on Smouse's wharf.

During this period the following packets were plying between this port and Boston: Schooner Example, Capt. Haupt, schooner Hero, Capt. Wallace, schooner Atlantic, Capt. Kaler, schooner Othello, Capt. Cole, schooner Packet, Capt. Cudworth, schooner Bahama, Capt. Winchenbach, schooner Medomak, Capt. Isaac Winchenbach, schooner Bertha, Capt. Castner, schooner Watchman, Capt. Woltz, schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Woltz, schooner Columbia, Capt. Kaler, schooner Firm, Capt. Creamer.

In 1836 the United States treasury having surplus revenue, it was distributed to the several States, to be refunded when called for. The legislature of Maine accepted its share of the money and passed an act to distribute it among the several towns according to population, on condition that it should be returned, if called for, on sixty days notice. March 13, 1837, the town voted to accept its proportion of the fund, "on the condition specified in the act," and Col. George Sproul was appointed agent to demand and receive the money and receipt therefor. It was also voted that the money so received, be

deposited in the Medomak Bank. March 19, 1838, the town voted to divide the "surplus revenue" received from the State, *per capita*, and George Sproul was appointed agent to pay it out. Subsequently the agent was instructed to pay to each person who was an inhabitant of the town, March 1, 1837, "ten dollars and four cents." After this payment a balance of \$115.01 remained which was paid into the town treasury.

In 1838, Colonel Reed was succeeded as postmaster by George W. Nichols, Editor of the *Patriot*.

In 1838, this community, as well as the whole country, was agitated by news of the death, in a duel at Bladensburg, Md., of Hon. Jonathan Cilley, member of Congress from this district. Public meetings were held in the leading towns of the State. In Waldoboro a meeting was held in Sproul's Hall, Saturday evening, March 3rd. Gen. Denny McCobb presided and Thomas D. Currier acted as Secretary. A committee on resolutions composed of the following gentlemen was chosen: Hon. John Manning, George D. Smouse, Parker McCobb, Jr., George Sproul and Joseph Clark. The resolutions expressed the deepest indignation of the citizens of Waldoboro at the foul murder of their representative.

The Universalists held services occasionally

when Rev. Mr. George and other clergymen officiated.

Philip Seiders became landlord of the Barnard Tavern, which had been refitted as a suitable "stopping place" for the man of business or pleasure.

An agent for fire engines came to Waldoboro previous to 1840, and interested the citizens, who decided to purchase a machine, and the funds were raised by subscription, Hector M. Brown and George D. Smouse being instrumental in raising the necessary funds. This machine was a rotary pump and was named the "Water Witch." It is still in existence.

The troubles over the northeastern boundry of Maine, commonly called the "Aroostook War," caused much excitement all over the State in 1839. The legislature passed a resolve for the protection of the public lands, and ordered a draft for ten thousand men from the militia for immediate action. The draft in Waldoboro was delayed and the men were not called out. The town voted to make up the pay of soldiers to \$20 a month, "Should they be marched;" also voted that should the drafted men be marched out of town the selectmen be authorized to convey them to the place of rendezvous in the best possible way. Although the drafted men from Waldoboro were not called out, Simon Shuman of this town

served in Capt. Daniel Dority's company of infantry, in the detachment called into actual service, from Feb. 20, 1839 to April 23, 1839, when discharged.¹

1. Records in Augusta.

CHAPTER XVI.

FROM 1840 TO 1860.

The census of 1840 made the population of Waldoboro 3661.

Jan. 1, 1840, Joseph Shuman, aged forty-four years, was crushed to death while felling trees in the woods. The next year Thomas Vannah, while bathing in the river near the village, was drowned.

The sixty-fourth anniversary of American independence was celebrated July 4, 1840. A procession was formed at Hussey's Hotel at 10 o'clock, A. M. under the direction of Col. John T. Castner, Marshal, assisted by Messrs. Solomon Prock, William F. Storer, F. W. Nichols, Charles S. Brown and Michael T. Simmons, and were escorted by the independent companies to the Congregational meeting house, where an oration was delivered by Harvey C. Lowell, Esq. of East Thomaston. The declaration of independence was read by Col. George Sproul. After the services at the meeting house, the company returned to the hotel, where a dinner was served. The same day the ladies of the Congregational society held a successful fair.

The following year July 4th was celebrated

by the Washingtonians. A parade through the streets, under the direction of Capt. William S. Cochran, ended at the Baptist church, where the oration was delivered by Edward A. Reed, Esq. In the procession was carried a transparency, the execution of which was creditable to the ingenuity and taste of the gentleman who painted it—John Balch.

Heretofore no serious calamity had occurred to check the prosperity of the village, but on the 10th day of October, 1846, a fire broke out, which destroyed nearly the whole business portion as well as several residences. Two little children were the innocent cause of all this destruction of property. They were playing with matches in Andrew Sides' barn and communicated fire to a pile of shavings, which, fanned by a strong north wind soon enveloped T. D. Currier's and Andrew Sides' houses and barns in flames. In a few minutes Sproul's barn was found to be in flames, the sparks having passed over Isaac Reed's house leaving it unharmed. From Sproul's barn the fire spread to the building in the corner next to Pleasant street and from thence took an opposite direction, burning both sides of the street to Main street and down Main on the south side to Gorham Smouse's store. The fire was discovered about two o'clock P. M., and in two hours the district described was in ruins. The only engine

and company here was powerless against such a wind, and a request was sent to Thomaston for aid. In response a company and engine were despatched and arrived here in the evening. During the night fire broke out in Dr. Ludwig's house, which stood where Willett's Block now is, and the house and barn together with Gay's store were completely destroyed. The latter fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was a fearful night. Rum held supreme control and the hours were spent by many in riot and fighting. A large number of the merchants were in Boston, buying their winter stocks. The following traders were burned out: Joseph Clark, B. B. Haskell, Henry Kennedy, James Hovey, Alfred Hovey, Schwartz & Castner, John Sides, Genthner & Morse, John Balch, Thomas Gay, Edward Benner, A. T. Moses, J. A. & C. Levensaler, Henry Howard. The Custom House and Post-office, the Medomak Bank, the offices of Dr. H. Bliss, Dr. Ludwig, Isaac G. Reed, John Bulfinch, and the tailor shops of Henry Herbert and Ham Bros. were also destroyed. Besides the families of Mr. Currier, Mr. Sides, and Dr. Ludwig, there were several families living over stores who were burned out. With characteristic energy the burned district was immediately rebuilt in a more substantial manner than before.

Soon after the fire of 1846 the necessity of

another and better fire engine appeared. The town having declined to buy an engine, funds were raised by subscription and Capt. Benjamin Roberts was sent to Boston to make the purchase. He succeeded in securing a second-hand Hunneman tub. The machine was brought down on the last trip of one of the coasters and landed on the ice down river whence it was hauled up to the village. It was named the Medomak, and has done good service in many fires.

In 1848 the town built a covered sewer on the south side of Main Street, from the residence of B. B. Haskell to the river. It is still doing good service.

The Maine Telegraph Company, built in 1848-9, opened for business in Waldoboro in 1849, in the westerly store of the Clark building. Thomas D. Currier was the first operator. Joseph Clark of Waldoboro, was a director. With him were B. C. Bailey of Bath, Abner Stetson of Damariscotta, Edward O'Brien of Thomaston, Knott Crocket of East Thomaston, (now Rockland). During the last twenty years of its existence, before it was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, more of its capital stock was owned in Waldoboro than in any place in the State outside of Bangor.

The war with Mexico caused no excitement here. The only man from Waldoboro in the ser-

vice was William H. Stahl, who was a marine and was with the fleet at Vera Cruz.

A character, who attracted much attention at this time, was John Fellows, a soldier who had served under Napoleon. He lived and died at East Waldoboro.

The census of 1850 shows a steady increase, the population of the town being 4199.

The store of Gorham Smouse was burned and later the store of Schwartz & Castner

In 1853 Joseph Clark completed a fine brick building on the site now occupied by Waltz's furniture establishment.

The Fourth of July of 1853 was celebrated in an elaborate manner. A military company was raised and drilled for the occasion by Capt. William S. Cochran.¹ The uniform of this company consisted of white trousers, black coats and black glazed caps. A supply of muskets was obtained from the State. The Bucksport brass band furnished music. After parading the streets an elaborate dinner was spread under the trees in front of the residence of Charles S. Brown, where F. W. Scott now resides.

About 1853 a fire company was organized by young men and boys of Waldoboro Village and a committee went to Warren and bought a small

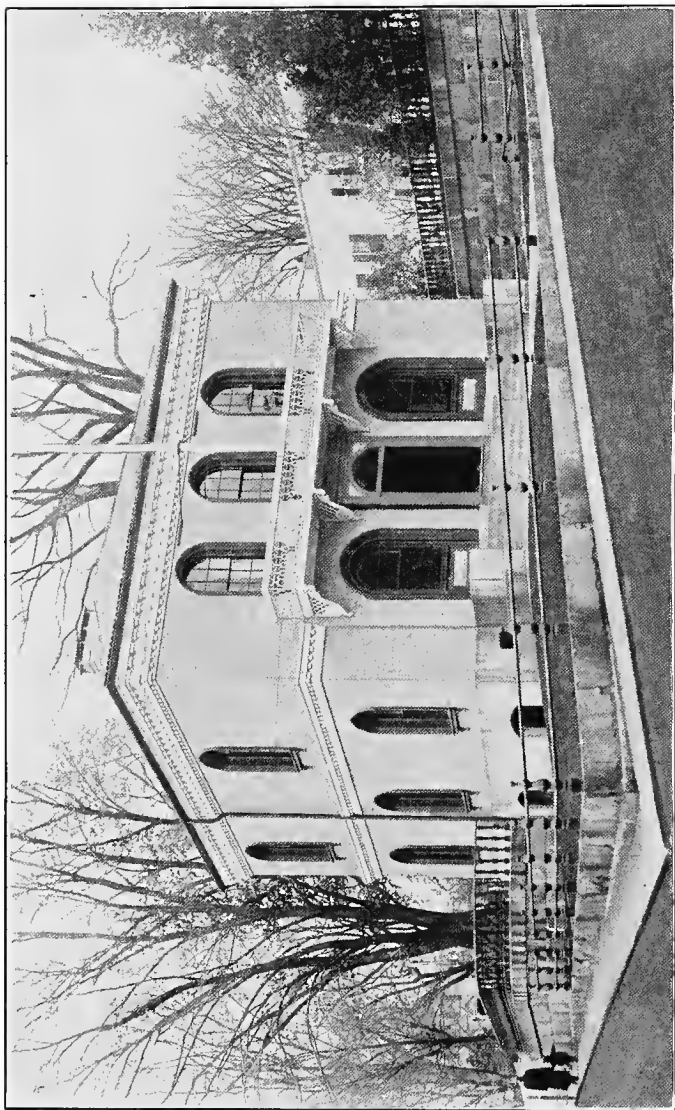
1. General Cochran came from Wiscasset and carried on a sailloft here many years. He removed to Rockland where he died.

fire engine for \$25. George Sproul contributed a supply of hose. The company was known as "Fire Fly No. 3." The company did good work especially in the fire of 1854, when they did much to stop the spread of the fire from the Edward Benner house to that of Aaron Kaler on Pleasant Street. The boys finally got into a wrangle and the company broke up. The last we knew of the tub it was used by Isaac B. Miller for raising cabbage plants.

Rufus Rich, who had operated an iron foundry on Main Street, sold out to Atwell & Harriman (C. C. Atwell and M. B. Harriman), who subsequently built a foundry near the Sproul mill. In 1855 they sold to Isaac Boyd and Samuel Vance. Some three years later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Boyd continued the business. April 14, 1868, Mr. Boyd died and his son, James P., succeeded to the business which he carried on till the foundry, both iron and brass, was destroyed by fire in 1893.

The year 1854 began with better prospects of business in Waldoboro than any year before or since. The shipyards were never more active; the mechanic never commanded higher wages; the situation of affairs was never more prosperous. Yet in one brief hour was this condition of affairs changed, and many a man who went to his busi-

ness in the morning with a consciousness of a competence returned at night with a knowledge of his poverty. On the 25th day of August, about one o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in the stable connected with the hotel, and with the whole square of buildings to Jefferson street, and in less time than is required to relate it, the whole was in flames. Thence taking a south-easterly direction it burned its way through the village with such rapidity, that in less than forty minutes from the discovery of the fire, every portion was enveloped in one sheet of flame, and the people in many cases barely escaped with their lives. So extensive was the conflagration, that not a store nor workshop was left, and more than seventy families were rendered homeless, and would have suffered for the common necessities of life, but for the unexampled liberality of the citizens of neighboring towns, who furnished them with provisions and clothing. Both Banks (the contents were saved), the Custom House, Post-office and hotel, several livery stables, a large number of dwelling houses, thirty-seven stores, with their contents, one ship and one barque, together with the timber for another large ship, were destroyed almost as if by the lightening's blast. The whole loss was estimated at upwards of half a million dollars, not more than a third of which was covered by insurance, and much of this was in companies entirely



WALDOBORO CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE

worthless. The engine companies of Thomaston and Damariscotta arrived in the evening, and rendered efficient service in subduing the smouldering fires among the ruins. The fire occurred Friday, and the following Sunday immense crowds of people from adjoining towns visited the ruins. Before it was hardly safe to traverse the burnt district, our merchants began to move on buildings for their temporary accomodation, and with an energy, which has not been excelled by Portland, Chicago or Boston, commenced to rebuild with such substantial structures, that in a year the village presented a better appearance than before.

The Federal government purchased a lot of land, which had been an orchard, of Hon. Isaac Reed, on which in 1855 the present Custom House and Post-office was erected. In 1908, this building was enlarged and very much improved.

In the spring of 1856 a military company was organized, called the Conrad Rifle Guards. The officers were Lincoln L. Kennedy, Captain, John Richards, First Lieutenant, George W. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant, George W. Wildes, Third Lieutenant, Ambrose C. Weeks, Fourth Lieutenant. The Guards were equipped with rifles and the uniform which was procured in Boston, consisted of black frock coat, faced with green and gold, grey trousers with green stripe, the regulation army cap with green fountain plume. The

company was drilled in Scott's tactics by sergeant J. B. Greenhalgh of Rockland.

June 17th, 1856, the body of Conrad Heyer, who died Feb. 19, 1856, was reburied with military honors in the German Cemetery. Conrad Heyer, who had been a revolutionary soldier, was the first child born here after the first permanent settlement. It was a day long to be remembered in Waldoboro. Thousands of people came, said to have been the largest number ever assembled in town. At 11 a. m., Col. A. W. Clark, with aids M. M. Rawson and W. S. Brown, appeared mounted and heading the Conrad Rifle Guards, 32 rifles, with the Bath Cornet Band, marched to Farrington's Corner to receive the Rockland City Guards, which mustered 57 muskets, under command of Capt. Hiram G. Berry,¹ appearing with the Rockland Band. This company made an imposing appearance in their handsome uniforms and big bear skin hats. The two companies marched to the new hall in Tebbetts & Fish's block where a collation was served. In the afternoon the line was formed with the Rockland Guards as escort. Then came the hearse suitably draped with the American flag, followed by the Conrad Guards and a large con-

1. Hiram G. Berry entered the army as Colonel of the Fourth Maine Regiment, was promoted to Brigadier and Major General and was killed while commanding the 2d Division of the 3d Army Corps at Chancellorsville.

course of citizens. At the grave a dirge was played by one of the bands, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stone, pastor of the Congregational Church, followed by a second dirge, and three volleys of musketry fired by the Rockland Guards. At the old church the exercises were as follows: Reading the 46th Psalm, Rev. Joseph Kalloch, singing "Landing of the Pilgrims" by a large choir outside the church, prayer by Rev. Mr. Kalloch, hymn in German by Christian Schwier and his two sisters. Dr. Frederick Robie,¹ President of the day, then read a letter from Rev. D. M. Mitchell, regretting his inability to be present. He then introduced Rev. John Dodge, who pronounced an eloquent eulogy. The choir sang again, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Byrne of North Waldoboro, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Enos Trask of Nobleboro. The procession was reformed and marched back to the village where the Rockland Guards drilled for a time and attracted much attention by the precision and rapidity of their manœuvres. At 5 p. m. the two companies, with invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided by the Conrad Guards. Rev. Joseph Kalloch asked the blessing upon the occasion. No speeches or sentiments were offered. Immediately after the

1. Governor Robie was practicing medicine in Waldoboro at that time.

repast the Conrad Guards escorted their guests to Farrington's Corner where carriages were taken for home. In the evening General Cochran invited the Conrad Guards and Bath Band to his home where they were splendidly entertained.

The Fennelly Fund, often mentioned in town reports, came by the will of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gurney, who died in Boston. Her bequest was as follows: "I give to the town of Waldoboro, where I was born, one thousand dollars to be invested on interest forever, and to be called the *Fennelly Fund*, the income thereof to be applied to poor but respectable widows of that town, and paid to them annually, preference to be given to descendants of German settlers of that town." Mrs. Gurney was a daughter of Peter Hilt. Her mother was Polly Klous. She married Dr. Fennelly of Boston, a man of wealth, and after his death married Mr. Gurney. Among her other gifts was the elegant glass chandelier which formerly adorned the Baptist church. Mrs. Wm .F. Storer was her neice.

The Waldoboro & Thomaston Steam Navigation Company was formed and the steam propeller General Knox, of 259 tons, was built in Philadelphia. She arrived here in August, 1854, and commenced running from Boston to Waldoboro and Thomaston alternately under command of Capt. Lewis Winchenbach. She was put on the

Penobscot route in 1855. That fall she was sold at auction to Capt. J. A. Creighton for \$16,000 and he sold her to Boston parties at an advance of \$4,000. She was lost during the Crimean war.

In September, 1856, a militia muster was held in Solomon Prock's field, the last of the militia musters. The Rockland City Guards, Rockland City Grays, Conrad Guards and an artillery company (from Damariscotta Mills, we think,) composed the battalion which was commanded by Col. Burns of Rockland. Davis Tillson acted as Adjutant. The Division Commander, Gen. William S. Cochran, and staff were escorted to the muster field and reviewed the troops. During the last day, a company of old time militia was revived and marched upon the field under command of Major Thurston Vinal.

March 19, 1857, Charles Havener, a revolutionary soldier, died and was buried with military honors by the Conrad Guards.

After the fire of 1854, schools for the older scholars, (the schools had not been graded,) were held in the vestry of the Baptist church. Numerous district school meetings were held and it was finally decided to build the brick school house, which was erected in 1857.

The Waldoboro Bank was organized Aug. 8, 1858, with the following officers and directors: President, Isaac Reed; Cashier, B. B. Haskell;

directors, Isaac Reed, John Sides, Solomon Shuman, George Farrington, Augustus Welt. This bank closed business in September, 1884, with the same officers and directors.

About this time a brass band was organized, the first in town, which kept up its organization for several years and was succeeded by other bands, the village generally having a band, while others were formed later in different parts of the town.

A panic occurred in Union hall caused by the explosion of a camphine lamp. Several young people jumped from the third story window and were seriously injured, while many were injured in the hall by being thrown down and trampled upon.

The business directory of the village at this time comprised the following names: John Bulfinch, John H. Kennedy, Albion P. Oakes, S. S. Marble and Edward A. Reed, attorneys at law; A. Hovey & Son, Winslow & Austin, Isaac Reed, Otis Miller, Henry Kennedy, J. M. & F. A. Hahn, H. B. Levensaler, Joseph Clark, James Cook, Miller & Eugley, Schwartz & Castner, Edward Benner, Daniel Light, John Sides, George Kaler, T. D. Currier, Kaler & Chapman, Morse & Caldwell, M. M. Rawson, Genthner & Atwell, W. S. Brown, merchants; George M. Allen, jeweler; John Balch, druggist; E. V. Philbrooks, boots and

shoes; John W. Tebbetts, Isaac French, cabinet makers; A. W. Clark, J. W. Miller, lumber dealers; Lewis S. Soule, doors, sash and blinds; J. Ludwig, E. E. Chapman, stoves and tinware; Charles F. Smith, harnessmaker; Daniel Lincoln, hotel; R. Robinson, boarding house; W. H. Mathews, eating house; H. B. Woodbridge, Daniel Lincoln, Richards & Burkett, William H. Castner, livery stable; Soule & Ewell, carding and oakum mills; George Sproul, carding, grist and saw mills; Boyd & Vance, iron foundry; William White, William G. Waltz, Francis Johnson, George Farrington, Nathaniel Mathews, blacksmiths.

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM 1860 TO THE CENTENNIAL. THE CIVIL WAR
PERIOD.

In 1860 the town reached its largest population, the enumeration that year showing 4,569. The same year Knox County was formed from portions of Lincoln and Waldo counties.

In the war for the suppression of the southern rebellion and the preservation of the Union of the United States, threatened by the secession of eleven States, Waldoboro filled its part. May 11, 1861, on motion of B. B. Haskell, the town adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas rebellion and civil war exists in several States of the Union, therefore

Resolved, that we are in favor of sustaining the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, and that we are in favor of the enlistment of a company of volunteers in this town.

Voted that the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the selectmen, to be expended, in part or in whole, for the purposes hereafter provided.

Voted that six dollars a month be paid to each man, having a family, and four dollars a

month to each single man, inhabitants of this town, who shall enlist in a company to be formed here, the time to commence when said company shall be mustered into service, and continue while absent from the State, in accordance with an act of the extra session of the legislature; and if the family of any such volunteers shall on account of sickness or death, stand in need of further assistance, the selectmen may, at their discretion, furnish it to such family, and they are authorized to furnish conveyance for said company to such place as they may be ordered by the Governor.

On motion of Henry Kennedy, voted that the selectmen be authorized to negotiate a loan of the money, or any part of it, that may be needed in any contingency.

July 28, 1862, the town voted to pay to each volunteer in the quota called for \$100, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow the sum necessary to pay the volunteers. This was for three years.

August 23, 1862, another town meeting was held to provide for enlisting the town's quota for nine months men instead of resorting to a draft. The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated and the selectmen were authorized to pay each volunteer under this call, \$100.

Sept 9, 1862, the town appropriated \$9,500 (including the \$500 previously raised) to pay

soldiers' bounties. The two banks loaned the town \$4,500 each.

July 21, 1863, the town voted to pay \$100 to each man drafted, or his substitute when accepted. At an adjourned town meeting July 25, 1863, it was further voted to pay a sum not exceeding \$200 to each man drafted, or furnishing a substitute, and accepted.

August 3, 1863, the town voted to authorize the selectmen to make arrangements to bring Company A, 21st Maine Regiment home from Augusta. At the same meeting the selectmen were directed to go to Augusta to attend to the wants of drafted men.

April 4, 1864, the town voted to ratify and confirm all former votes and doings and all contracts made by the selectmen, or other persons, in behalf of the town, in procuring funds and raising this town's proportion of men required under the several calls for soldiers, to this time.

Aug. 23, 1864, the town voted to raise \$300 for bounty to each man required to make up the quota of the town, under the call of the President, July 18, 1864, who shall volunteer to go into the army or navy.

Aug. 23, 1864, a committee previously appointed, reported in favor of raising \$11,631.35 by taxation for the purpose of carrying out vote of town in enlistment of soldiers. Nov. 5, 1864,

the selectmen were authorized to borrow any further sums that may be necessary to pay balance due for furnishing recruits. They were also authorized to pay for each recruit hereafter enlisted a sum not exceeding \$450.

April 17, 1865, the town voted to refund to each person the amount subscribed and paid for the purpose of raising funds to obtain recruits. June 2, 1866, the town voted to refund money paid out by individuals, who put in substitutes and to take up notes given by drafted men. B. B. Haskell reported for the committee chosen for that purpose, 535 different persons had subscribed \$18,225.65.

The indebtedness of the town reported by the Treasurer, March 3, 1860, was \$193.34. April 17, 1865, it was \$65,172.57. During that period the town had raised for war purposes by taxation \$13,000. This would indicate disbursements aggregating seventy-five thousand dollars on account of the war. The people of the town also contributed \$1750 for hospital supplies, etc. The town is credited with furnishing 457 men.

During the first year of the war no company, or part of a company, was raised in town, but men enlisted in different regiments, particularly in the Fourth Maine. While the Damariscotta company of that regiment was marching through the village, a sad fatality occurred, by the bursting of a cannon

with which a salute was being fired on Clark's wharf. A piece of the bursting gun was thrown up over the buildings and, coming down upon the head of Gilman Kuhn, killed him instantly.

The last part of July and first of August, 1862, fifty volunteers were secured, which united with thirty men from Bristol and twenty from Union, became Company E, Twentieth Maine Infantry. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 29, 1862, and participated in all the great battles of the war from the Antietam to Appomattox, bringing home colors upon which were inscribed the names of nineteen battles. When the original regiment was mustered out of the U. S. service, June 4, 1865, the recruits with the recruits of the Sixteenth Maine and the First Sharpshooters were incorporated into a regiment called the Twentieth Maine, which was finally mustered out July 26, 1865. On the seventeenth of June, 1865, eleven survivors of the Waldoboro quota, after three years' service, arrived home and were provided with a reception in Union hall. Five had been killed, two died in confederate prisons, two had deserted, and the remainder had previously been discharged from wounds or disease. The individual war record of this company is as follows:

Captain Atherton W. Clark, mustered into U. S. service, Aug. 29, 1862, Brevet Major Oct. 25,

1864, for gallant and distinguished services at battles of Peeble's Farm and Hatcher's Run, Va., promoted Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct in battles before Petersburg, Va. Discharged May 29, 1865, died in Waldoboro, April, 1882.

First Sergeant James H. Stanwood, mustered into service Aug. 29, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant Co. C, wounded at Gravelly Run, Va., March, 1865, discharged May 15, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Feb. 12, 1898.

Sergeant Henry F. Sidelinger, mustered into service Aug. 29, 1862, promoted to First Lieutenant Co. E and Captain Co. K, Brevet Major, April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in Appomattox campaign, discharged June 4, 1865, died in California.

Sergeant Thomas R. Hogue, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant Co. E, resigned Aug. 15, 1863, re-enlisted in Co. H, Second Mass. Cavalry, gun shot wound in thigh at Fisher Hill, discharged August, 1865.

Corporal Henry S. Mathews, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged for disability Dec. 29, 1862, enlisted in Coast Guards, Feb. 3, 1865, discharged July 6, 1865, died in Thomaston.

Corporal Raymond W. Hoffses, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864, foot amputated by confederate sur-

geons, discharged Dec. 12, 1864, died in Thomaston.

Corporal Hiram W. Kaler, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

Corporal Nathan S. Chapman, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps, Nov. 14, 1863. Residence New London, Ohio.

Corporal William H. Stahl, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps, served as a marine during Mexican War, died at North Waldoboro, March 3, 1906.

Musician William Edward Ludwig, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, died in Waldoboro, while at home on sick leave, Nov. 19, 1864.

Musician Gardner Ludwig, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Dec. 27, 1862, later served in U. S. Army, died in Portland, Oregon, in 1891.

Private Calvin Bates, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted corporal, captured in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, lost feet from exposure in prison, died in Manchester, N. H.

George G. Benner, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted corporal and First Sergeant, wounded battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864, discharged June 4, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Oct. 9, 1892.

Charles E. Bickmore, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, gun shot wound right shoulder, near

Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, disharged June 4, 1865.

Lowell Brock, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, taken prisoner at Fair Play, Md., July 10, 1863, and never heard from afterwards.

Edward K. Chapman, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded in shoulder at Bethesda Church, Va., June 3, 1864, disharged June 4, 1865.

William A. Cole, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, disharged for disability, May 5, 1863, died at South Framingham, Mass.

Sherman Cummings, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps.

John Q. A. Fernald, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, disharged for disability, died in Augusta.

Lewis G. Flanders, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, taken prisoner July 10, 1863, died in Andersonville prison March 16, 1864, buried in National Cemetery there.

Cyrus B. Hall, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, disharged Dec. 30, 1862, died in Belfast, Maine.

George Allen Hoch, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded and prisoner battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864, died May 14, 1864.

Emerson W. Hoffses, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, disharged Jan. 30, 1863, died in Maplewood, Mass., Oct. 13, 1903.

Seldon D. Hunt, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, disharged Jan. 30, 1863, deceased.

Charles Keizer, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.

Frederick Kinsel, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Rappahannock, Va., Nov. 7, 1863.

William H. Knight, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, deserted, July 5, 1863.

Elijah S. Levensaler, mustered, Aug. 29, 1862, in every battle of the regiment, discharged, June 4, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Feb. 5, 1901.

William H. Levensaler, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted Corporal, detached in Division Sharpshooters, Aug. 1, 1864, on skirmish line in every battle from Petersburg to Appomattox, discharged June 4, 1865.

Leander N. Mank, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded and died of wounds Sept. 18, 1864.

Tolman Matthews, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 27, 1863.

Charles H. Mero, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865, residence Minneapolis, Minn.

Leander J. Miller, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged May 22, 1865, died May 22, 1872, from injuries on railroad.

Orris G. Miller, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged May 29, 1865.

Samuel L. Miller, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, acting Sergeant Major Gettysburg campaign, promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Feb.

24, 1864, promoted Second Lieutenant Co. A, Dec. 1, 1864, discharged June 4, 1865.

Alden F. Miller, 2d, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged for disability, May 9, 1863, died in Waldoboro, Feb. 7, 1892.

John H. Mink, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, deserted July 3, 1863, died in Waldoboro, March 31, 1905.

Orchard F. Mink, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, discharged June 4, 1865.

Philip Mink, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 30, 1863, died on passage home.

David M. Overlock, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted First Sergeant Co. E, promoted First Lieutenant Co. D, discharged March 10, 1865, died in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1873.

Gardner Schwartz, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted Sergeant, killed at Fair Play, Md., July 10, 1863, body brought to Waldoboro for burial.

John M. Shuman, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted Sergeant, discharged June 15, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Dec. 7, 1908.

Josiah Sidelinger, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged June 4, 1865, died in Orleans, Mass.

James R. Sprague, Mustered Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Barden Turner, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, discharged for disability, Sept. 21, 1863.

Enos. T. Waltz, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, promoted Sergeant, discharged June 4, 1865, died in Waldoboro, March 26, 1868.

Reuben Wotton, mustered Aug. 29, 1892, discharged April 22, 1865, died in Waldoboro.

The following recruits from Waldoboro joined the Twentieth Maine Regiment at different times:

Robert Creamer, enlisted Dec. 22, 1863, discharged June 13, 1865.

Frederick E. Creamer, enlisted March 10, 1864, discharged May 31, 1865.

Orrin G. Mink enlisted March 30, 1864, missing in action, June 3, 1864, probably died in confederate prison.

Simon S. Orff, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, died in service Aug. 8, 1864.

Moses S. Walter, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, discharged Nov. 20, 1864.

Allison Sprague, enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, discharged June 4, 1865.

Very soon after the Twentieth Maine Regiment left the State, a call was made for eight regiments from Maine, to serve nine months. Under this call a company of volunteers was promptly enlisted in Waldoboro, and being the first full company at the rendezvous in Augusta, became company A, Twenty-first Maine Regiment. Therefore in less than two months Waldoboro furnished one hundred and fifty volunteers.

The officers of Company A were Captain Isaac W. Comery, First Lieutenant Aaron W. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Demuth. The citizens of Waldoboro procured regulation swords which were presented to these officers. The presentation was made by Hon. Isaac Reed on the camp ground, Augusta. Captain Comery and both Lieutenants responded in acceptance of the gift, after which Samuel W. Jackson, Esq., chairman of the Selectmen, addressed the officers and soldiers. The company was mustered into the U. S. service, Oct. 13, 1862, and was assigned with the regiment to the army of General Banks in Louisiana where malaria was more fatal than the bullets of the enemy. Besides those killed and wounded in the siege of Port Hudson, many died in the service, others died on the way to Maine, and still others died after reaching home. The war record of the Twenty-first Maine Regiment is as follows:

Regimental Quartermaster William S. Brown, mustered Sept. 19, 1862, Acting Quartermaster, First Brigade, First Division, two months, mustered out with regiment.

Chaplain Phineas Higgins, mustered Sept. 19, 1862, resigned Jan. 23, 1863, and was discharged by order of War Department, died in Damariscotta, Jan. 14, 1878.

Capt. Isaac W. Comery was mustered Senior

Captain of the regiment, having previously declined a commission in the navy, discharged with his regiment, offered command of a battery which he declined, living in Waldoboro at age of ninety years.

First Lieutenant Aaron W. Wallace killed in a charge on the enemy's works, at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Demuth, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Oct. 28, 1895.

First Sergeant George W. Young, commissioned First Lieutenant, discharged with regiment.

Sergeant Washington Bornheimer, volunteer and Acting Lieutenant of storming party May, 27, 1863, discharged with regiment.

Sergeant Warren H. Sidelinger, discharged with regiment.

Sergeant William H. P. Wyman, detailed color sergeant, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, July 13, 1884.

Sergeant David Rice, discharged with regiment, died in Auburn, Maine, July 7, 1897.

Corporal Frederick W. Young, promoted Sergeant, discharged with regiment, residence, Fitchburg, Mass.,

Corporal Jerome Hall, discharged with regiment, died in Nobleboro, April 16, 1903.

Corporal Orchard S. Sidelinger, died at

Baton Rouge, La., April 23, 1863, remains brought to Waldoboro for burial.

Corporal Hiram W. Brown, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 25, 1899.

Corporal Hector M. B. Demuth, died in Boston, on way home, Aug. 8, 1863.

Corporal Addison Keizer, wounded, May 27, 1863, discharged with regiment, residence, Rockland, Maine.

Corporal Cyrus Shuman, discharged with regiment, died at North Waldoboro, Aug. 22, 1863.

Musician William H. Groton, discharged with regiment, died and was buried at sea, Sept. 21, 1868.

Freeman C. Benner, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 16, 1863.

Lowell H. Benner, (brother of Freeman) died March 24, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., buried in National Cemetery there.

Winfield S. Benner, discharged for disability, March 2, 1863, died in Waldoboro, Oct. 7, 1867.

Webster Benner, discharged with regiment, residence, Sauk Centre, Minn.

Given C. Bogues, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 24, 1863.

Byron M. Castner, left in hospital at Mound City, Ill., died in Waldoboro, Dec. 3, 1896.

George T. Cole, died at Baton Rouge, La., May 19, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

Levi Crammer, died at Baton Rouge, La., May 13, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

Jeremiah H. Crammer, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Dec. 11, 1901.

Allen M. Creamer, promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment, residence, Thomaston.

Ancil L. Creamer, discharged with regiment, residence, Pringhar, Iowa.

Webster Crammer, discharged with regiment, residence, Sauk Centre, Minn.

Danby L. Creamer, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Co., B, First Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine, discharged July 26, 1865, died in Waldoboro, March 2, 1892.

Elisha E. Creamer, discharged with regiment, residence, Bremen, Maine.

Orrin Creamer, (brother of Elisha E.) died at Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 17, 1863.

Ambrose Cummings, Jr., died at East New York, Feb. 25, 1863.

Richard Dolham, discharged with regiment, died at North Waldoboro, Sept. 1, 1908.

Gardiner Feyler, discharged for disability, Oct. 31, 1862.

Moses Feyler, discharged with regiment, lost both eyes by explosion in granite quarry, died in Waldoboro, March 16, 1909.

William Feyler, (brother of Moses and Gard-

ner) discharged with regiment, died in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 24, 1898.

Benjamin Flanders, died April 4, 1863, buried in National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La.

Joseph M. Flanders, discharged with regiment, died at South Waldo, Me., July 17, 1904.

Moses Folsom, discharged with regiment, died in Waldo, Me., May 10, 1882.

Cyrus H. Genthner, died on steamer from Port Hudson, buried on shore by comrades.

Newell W. Genthner, died May 25, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., buried in National Cemetery.

Sandford I. Genthner, discharged with regiment.

William H. Gleason, reported as deserter, Jan. 8, 1863, was sick in camp at East New York, and his father took him out of camp and home, never returned to regiment, residence, South Framingham, Mass.

John F. Grafton, promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment, residence, Milford, N. H.

Edwin S. Head, discharged with regiment, died in Janesville, Wis., Jan. 18, 1910.

Ambrose Hoch, wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, six weeks in hospital on account of wound, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in First Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine, discharged July 26, 1865.

Gideon Hoch, 2d, discharged with regiment,

re-enlisted in First Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine, discharged July 26, 1865, died in Nobleboro, Feb. 25, 1899.

Sylvester L. Hoch, discharged with regiment.

Oliver Hoffses, discharged with regiment, residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.

David B. Kaler, promoted Corporal, discharged with regiment, died at North Upton, Mass., July 7, 1895.

George F. Kaler, detailed on pioneer corps, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 24, 1863.

Nelson Kaler, wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, by musket ball in left side, discharged with regiment, residence, Thomaston, Maine.

Otis M. Kaler, discharged for re-enlistment July 24, 1863, served in Co. B, Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, discharged July 30, 1864. Residence, Somerville, Mass.

Thomas A. Kaler, discharged with regiment.

Joseph A. Kaler, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Coast Guards, promoted Corporal, discharged with company.

James H. Ludwig, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Sept. 10, 1863.

Edward F. Manning, died in Baton Rouge, La., June 15, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

Gilmore Miller, discharged with regiment, died in Macon, Neb., Sept. 19, 1882.

Benjamin M. Mink, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in First Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine, discharged July 26, 1865.

John P. Mink, discharged with regiment, died at East Waldoboro, Nov. 18, 1884.

Jeremiah Mink, (brother of John P.) discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Co. B, 20th Maine, Nov. 4, 1864, taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness, wounded by guard in Anderson prison, residence Orland, Maine.

Henry J. Mink, died June 30, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., buried in National Cemetery.

Jotham Mink, discharged with regiment, died at North Waldoboro, June 14, 1908.

Horace A. Nash, died May 29, of wounds received in charge at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, buried in woods near battle ground.

William D. Nash, died at Baton Rouge, La., June 12, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

Austin E. Oliver, died at Baton Rouge, La., March 4, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

John M. Pinkham, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Co. B, 20th Maine, killed in Battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Joseph W. Shuman, died at North Waldoboro, Aug. 17, 1863.

John W. Sidelinger, died at North Waldoboro, Aug. 28, 1863.

Franklin Sprague, discharged with regiment, residence, North Waldoboro.

Chas. W. Seiders, discharged with regiment, died in Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1908.

Otis Sprague, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, June 26, 1901.

Sewall Sprague, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 26, 1863.

Henry Spratt, discharged with regiment, died in Catrina, Cuba, March, 1872.

Larkin Teague, discharged July 24, 1863, for re-enlistment, re-enlisted in 6th N. Y. Infantry, died in New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1864.

George Vose, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Co. F, 14th Maine, promoted Corporal, residence, Waldoboro.

Charles M. Wallace, died at Baton Rouge, La., May 25, 1863, buried in National Cemetery.

Robert W. Welch, discharged with regiment, died in Knox, Maine, July 16, 1902.

John W. Welt, left in hospital at Mound City, Ill., residence Hager City, Wis.

Henry Wheeler, wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted in Co. I, 19th Mass. Infantry, discharged at close of war, residence North Whitefield, Maine.

William H. Wilson, discharged with regiment, died at Thomaston, Nov. 27, 1899.

In the following list we have endeavored to place not only those who enlisted from Waldoboro, but also all those who ever resided in town:

James E. Deshon, Co. F, 21st Maine, enlisted Oct. 13, 1862, discharged with regiment, died in Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, July 3, 1894.

Alden M. Vannah, Co. I, 21st Maine, enlisted Oct. 13, 1862, discharged with regiment, died in Waldoboro, Sept. 26, 1908.

Oliver Woodbury, Co. E, 21st Maine, enlisted Oct. 13, 1862, discharged with regiment, residence, Waldoboro.

Richard Flannigan, Corporal Co. G, 21st Maine, promoted Sergeant, March 1, 1863, wounded at Port Hudson, discharged with regiment, died in Portland, Nov. 12, 1903.

Oakman F. Glidden, Sergeant Co. F, 21st Maine, enlisted Oct. 13, 1862, discharged with regiment, re-enlisted as Sergeant Co. E, 2d Maine Cavalry, promoted Second Lieutenant, discharged Dec. 6, 1865, last known residence Togus, Maine.

Bradbury F. Boggs, Co. H, 4th Maine, enlisted June 3, 1861, transferred to Co. D, 38th N. Y., Sept. 1, 1861, detached in Battery E, 1st R. I. Artillery (Randolph's) Feb., 1863, re-en-

listed in battery, in November, 1863, discharged June 14, 1865.

Lemuel Feyler, 30th Mass. Regiment.

Zuinglius Hutchins, Co. I, 19th Maine, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, discharged May 31, 1865.

Edward S. Hurd, Co. C, 2d Maine.

Francis M. Eveleth, Assistant Surgeon 7th Maine, mustered Aug. 21, 1861, promoted Surgeon, March 12, 1863, transferred to 1st Veteran Volunteers, Surgeon in charge of Division Hospital, mustered out with regiment June 28, 1865, died in Waldoboro, April 9, 1895.

George W. Colby, born in Lisbon, Maine, Surgeon 1st Maine Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1861, Surgeon 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, mustered out, Nov. 25, 1864, afterwards commissioned Surgeon U. S. Vols. and attached to 2d Division Cavalry Corps where he served till close of war, died in Waldoboro, Feb. 24, 1881.

David W. Potter, mustered into 7th Maine band, Aug. 22, 1861, discharged by order of War Department, residence Waldoboro.

Joseph Miller, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 10th N. J. Regiment, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, discharged June 29, 1863, died in Augusta, March 6, 1888.

David T. Hartshorn, Co. F, 4th Mass. Infy., enlisted for three months in 1861, discharged at expiration of term of service.

Charles D. Jones, 2d Maine Battery, enlisted Dec. 14, 1861, discharged for disability March 13, 1863, re-enlisted in First D. C. Cavalry June 5, 1864, transferred to Co. H, 1st Maine Cavalry, discharged Aug. 1, 1865, died in Rockland.

Lucius Bond, Co. L, 2d Maine Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, discharged Dec. 6, 1865.

Henry Levensaler, Co. A, 22d Mass. Infantry, served nearly three years, gun shot wound in arm at battle of Fair Oaks, wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., died in Fredericksburg, Va., May 22, 1864.

Arthur Payson Benner, Co I, 6th Maine, enlisted in Old Town, April 20, 1861, wounded in charge at second battle of Fredericksburg, discharged July, 1864, residence, Willimantic, Conn.

Sylvester Davis, Co. A, 15th Maine, enlisted Feb. 8, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 15, 1864, discharged March 16, 1866, served in Department of the Gulf, residence Waldoboro.

Hiram Glidden, Farrier Co. E, 2d Maine Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 10, 1863, discharged Nov. 22, 1864, died in Whitefield, in 1874.

Byron Hussey, Co. B, 1st Battalion Maine Infantry, enlisted March 30, 1865, died in service Sept. 24, 1865.

Henderson Feyler, Co. H, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, transferred to 38th N. Y., Sept. 21, 1861.

Miles Jackson, Co. H, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, prisoner July 19, 1861.

Alden Crockett, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, discharged July 19, 1864.

George Jameson, Companies E and C, 17th U. S. Regulars, enlisted Feb. 1, 1862, discharged June 30, 1865.

Charles Walter, Mass. regiment.

Benjamin F. Bogues, Co. H, 4th Maine, wounded at battle of Bull Run, transferred to 38th N. Y., Sept 21, 1861, died at Yorktown, Va.

John R. Skinner, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, discharged July 19, 1864, died in Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1906.

Edwin Mink, 4th Maine, enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, discharged July 10, 1864.

Stillman Mink, 4th Maine, enlisted Jan 1, 1864, discharged July 19, 1864.

Amandus E. Ludwig, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, deserted Aug. 9, 1861.

Emerson Overlock, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, deserted Aug. 7, 1861.

Joseph S. Shuman, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, deserted Aug. 7, 1861.

Crowell J. Ramsey, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, discharged July 19, 1864, died in New Haven, March 16, 1909.

Silas H. Vose, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted

June 15, 1861, died near Leesburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1864.

Charles K. Chapman, 4th Maine, enlisted March 15, 1862, deserted Aug. 28, 1862.

Lorenzo Chapman, Co. D, 4th Maine, enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, missing Aug. 20, 1862.

Harlow M. Hall, Co. E, 4th Maine, June 15, 1861, discharged July 19, 1864.

Thomas F. Turner, Co. E, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, discharged for disability Dec. 11, 1862.

William Trowbridge, Co. G, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.

Albert Quinby, Co. G, 4th Maine, enlisted March 10, 1862, wounded.

Asa O. Hall, Co. E, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, killed at battle of Bull Run, first man from Waldoboro killed.

Patrick Black, Co. B, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, wounded Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864, died in Waldoboro.

Lorenzo W. Hoffses, Co. D, 19th Maine, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, discharged for wounds Aug. 27, 1863.

Hiram B. Hoffses, Co. D, 19th Maine, en-

listed Aug. 25, 1862, died in confederate prison, Dec. 27, 1863.

David H. Kimball, Co. K, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, promoted Sergeant, discharged Feb. 24, 1863.

James Ludwig, Jr., Corporal Co. I, 8th Maine, enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, wounded March 16, 1865, promoted Sergeant, discharged Jan. 24, 1866, died in Waldoboro.

Alexander M. Wallace, Co. H, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861, discharged, July 19, 1864.

Martin V. Hopkins, Co. D, U. S. Sharpshooters, also served in navy.

Charles B. Phenix, Co. B, 1st Maine Cavalry, enlisted Sept. 12, 1861, orderly for General Meade, 1862, had a horse shot under him at battle of Fredericksburg, re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, transferred to Navy, July 4, 1864.

Cyrus Gross, Mass. Regiment.

Isaac R. Patten, Co. I, 36th Mass., enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, killed at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Gorham A. Mathews, Co. A, 3d Mass. Heavy Artillery, enlisted Dec. 3, 1862, transferred to navy, April 15, 1864, served as seaman on S. S. Ohio, and Canonicus, discharged as Master at Arms from U. S. S. Circassian, June 30, 1865, died Dec. 29, 1869.

Luther C. Bornaman, Co. G, 20th Maine, en-

listed Aug. 29, 1862, missing in action May 5, 1864.

Alfred P. Bateman, Co. G, 20th Maine, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, discharged for disability, Jan 20, 1865.

John F. Bateman, Co. G, 20th Maine, enlisted Aug 29, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 13, 1863.

Luther C. Bateman, Co. D, 53d Mass. Infantry, enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, discharged Sept. 2, 1863, re-enlisted Sept. 7, 1864, Co. H, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, transferred to Co. E, 17th Mass. Infantry, discharged June, 1865.

Webster Hoffses, Co. D, 53 Mass. Infantry, enlisted Sept. 2, 1862, discharged Sept. 2, 1863, re-enlisted Sept. 7, 1864, Co. H, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, transferred to Co. E, 17th Mass. Infantry, discharged June, 1865.

Alfred S. Adams, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, enlisted Dec. 5, 1863, promoted Chaplain, Nov. 15, 1864, discharged for disability May 20, 1865.

Frederick Burns, Co. E, 2d Maine, enlisted May 28, 1861, wounded at battle of Bull Run, died Aug. 30, 1862.

James F. Marshall, Co. D, 12th N. H. Infantry, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, and June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1864, dis-

charged June 21, 1865, died in Portsmouth in 1910.

Chandler Benner, Co. F, 14th Maine, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865, discharged Aug. 28, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 10, 1866.

Eugene Genthner, 7th Co. unassigned, enlisted Oct. 25, 1864, discharged July 6, 1865.

Warren D. Storer, Co. F, 14th Maine, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865, discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Sergeant Charles W. Sweetland, enlisted Co. C, U. S. Engineers, Dec. 11, 1861, discharged Dec. 11, 1864.

Robert W. Sweetland, brother of Charles W., enlisted artificer Co. C, U. S. Engineers, Nov. 20, 1861, discharged Nov. 20, 1864, died in Boston, in 1902.

Thomas H. Sweetland, brother of Charles W., enlisted Co. C, U. S. Engineers, Dec. 2, 1861, discharged Dec. 2, 1864, died in Boston, Jan. 19, 1902.

Hiram T. Strout, Second Lieutenant Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, enlisted Oct. 27, 1864, discharged May 15, 1865.

E. Drummond Pinkham, Corporal Co. I, 8th Maine, enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, discharged for disability, March 9, 1862, buried in Waldoboro.

William N. Lash, Co. I, 8th Maine, enlisted Sept. 20, 1864, discharged at Raleigh, N. C., June 30, 1865.

Jacob C. Bogues, 1st Battery, R. I. Light Artillery, enlisted April 17, 1861, discharged Aug. 6, 1861, debarred from re-enlistment by injury to hand.

John W. Palmer, Co. I, 32d Maine, enlisted Feb. 18, 1864, prisoner at the mine in front of Petersburg, prisoner at Danville and Libby, paroled February, 1865, transferred to Co. I, 31st Maine, discharged July 15, 1865.

Andrew J. Hersey, served in Co. G, 44th Mass. Infantry.

Alvin Barnard, 2d Maine Battery, enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, discharged June 15, 1865.

Labalister Black, 1st Maine Cavalry, enlisted Jan. 29, 1864, wounded at Reams Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864, discharged Aug. 1, 1865.

Charles Sprague, Co. I, 3d Maine, enlisted July 18, 1863, transferred to 17th Maine.

George W. Light, Co. B, 1st Maine Veteran Battalion, enlisted Dec. 7, 1861, deserted May, 1862.

John W. Gookin, Co. B, 1st Maine Veteran Battalion, enlisted Dec. 4, 1862, transferred to navy.

Erastus Cummings, Co. I, 20th Maine, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, discharged for disability, April 3, 1863.

Pierce Cummings, Co. I, 20th Maine, enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, died Jan. 7, 1863.

John D. Stahl, Co. C, 4th Maine, enlisted June 15, 1861.

George S. Sanders, Co. D. 1st N. Y. Cavalry, died in Waldoboro, Nov. 8, 1884.

William D. Howell, four years in 1st Minn. Regiment.

Eugene Genthner 7th Unassigned Company, enlisted Oct. 25, 1864, discharged July, 6, 1865.

Hiram B. Hoffses, Co. D, 19th Maine, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, died in confederate prison, July 27, 1864.

Samuel Burrows, Co. B, 1st Maine Cavalry, enlisted Sept. 26, 1861, promoted Corporal, Oct. 1, 1862, re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, promoted Sergeant and Q. M. Sergeant, discharged with regiment, Aug. 1, 1865.

Alfred L. Hilton, Co. F, 28th Maine, enlisted Oct. 21, 1862, discharged Aug. 31, 1863, re-enlisted in 1st D. C. Cavalry, Feb. 29, 1864, transferred to Co. H, 1st Maine Cavalry, wounded at Chapin's Farm, Oct. 1, 1864, left arm amputated at shoulder, discharged by General Orders No. 77, residence Waldoboro.

Charles F. Patterson, Co. B, 1st Maine Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, transferred to navy April 19, 1864, promoted Asst. Engineer.

John E. Rines, Co. G, 28th Maine, enlisted Oct. 10, 1862, discharged Dec. 19, 1862, re-enlisted in Co. L, 2d Maine Cavalry, Dec. 24, 1863,

discharged Sept. 18, 1865, residence Waldoboro.

Peter Kaler, Co. E, 2d Maine Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 10, 1863, discharged Dec. 6, 1865.

George C. Chute, Co. L, 2d Maine Cavalry, enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, discharged Dec. 6, 1865, residence Waldoboro.

Larkin Teague, 2d Maine Battalion, Dec. 14, 1861, deserted Jan. 2, 1862.

Newell H. Cushman, 7th Unassigned Co., enlisted Nov. 1, 1864, discharged July 6, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Aug. 16, 1908.

Roscoe L. Jackson, Co. F, 14th Maine, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865, discharged Aug. 28, 1865, died in Waldoboro.

Plummer R. Nevens, Co. K, 29th Maine, enlisted Sept. 8, 1863, discharged Aug. 20, 1865.

Chester D. Bennett, Co. D, 31st Maine, enlisted April 13, 1863, wounded in shoulder at battle of Wilderness, discharged July 15, 1865, residence, Waldoboro.

William L. Allen, Co. H, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, enlisted July 3, 1862, wounded in arm and side at Cold Harbor, discharged Nov. 19, 1864, residence, Bangor, Maine.

Vinal B. Benner, Co. F, 14th Maine, enlisted Feb. 28, 1865, discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Lithgow L. Hilton, Co. D, 5th Maine, enlisted Dec. 31, 1861, discharged Dec. 8, 1862.

Hiram Perkins, Co. K, 1st Maine Cavalry,

enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, discharged for disability, May 2, 1863.

Warren Achorn, 30th Co. unassigned, enlisted April 4, 1865, discharged May 14, 1865.

Nehemiah Keene, Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, enlisted Nov. 4, 1864, transferred to 20th Maine, discharged July 25, 1865.

James Crawford, Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, enlisted Nov. 4, 1864, transferred to 20th Maine.

Albert D. Keene, Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, enlisted Nov. 4, 1864, transferred to 20th Maine.

Joseph Nash, Jr., Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine.

Peter Prock, Co. B, 1st Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine,

Daniel Waltz, Co. C, 1st Sharpshooters, transferred to 20th Maine.

Joseph J. Hoffses, Lieutenant Co. G, 20th Maine, mustered Aug. 29, 1862, resigned Nov. 22, 1862.

Frank A. Hutchins, Lieutenant Co. K, 27th Maine, enlisted Sept. 30, 1862, promoted Captain March 2, 1863, discharged July 17, 1863.

Lorenzo V. Ludwig, 2d R. I. regiment, died in service.

Llewellyn O. Foster, Co. I, 23d Maine, enlisted Sept. 29, 1862, discharged Feb. 5, 1863, re-enlisted in Co. G, 30th Maine, discharged Aug. 20, 1865, died in Waldoboro, May 30, 1909.

Thomas Hoffses, Co. G, 30th Maine, enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, deserted April 23, 1864.

Ezekiel Rackliff, Co. D, 19th Maine, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, discharged May 31, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Feb. 19, 1893.

George P. Fogler, Co. K, 19th Maine, enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, killed at battle of Gettysburg.

Elisha Harris, 1st Maine Infantry.

Solomon Benner, Co. I, 8th Maine, enlisted Sept. 7, 1861.

Alphonso Larrabee, 7th Unassigned Company, enlisted Oct. 1, 1864, discharged July 6, 1865.

William Newbert, Co. I, 8th Maine, enlisted Oct. 8, 1863, discharged June 11, 1865.

Thomas Wagner, Co. K, 17th Maine, died in confederate prison.

Webster Feyler, Western regiment.

Edwin Keizer, Co. H, 4th Maine, enlisted May 1, 1861, transferred to Co. I, 38th N. Y., discharged July 1, 1862, died in Waldoboro, June 16, 1892.

So far as we have been able to learn the following persons served in the U. S. Navy:

William G. Jones, born in Curacao, West Indies, enlisted in 1862, commissioned Ensign and Master, served in South Atlantic Squadron

under Farragut and Foote, was commander of U. S. Gunboat Mohican, was present at taking Hilton Head, Mobile and New Orleans, assisted in capture of confederate privateer steamer Savannah, died in Havre, France, in 1902.

Gorham Parks Feyler, Acting Ensign, 1864-1865, served as Master in Peruvian Navy, died in Massachusetts Nov. 16, 1907.

Americus V. Miller, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, served on U. S. S. Sabine, Brooklyn and Ottawa, discharged Aug. 12, 1865.

Abel Cole, enlisted Sept. 16, 1864, wounded wrist in attack on Fort Fisher, died a week later.

Daniel Speed, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

Eben T. Achorn, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

Aaron O. Winchenbach, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, served on monitor Monadnock, engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, discharged June, 1865.

Henry F. Geel, enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, served on Sabine, Ohio, and Restless, discharged June 15, 1865.

Benjamin Creamer, enlisted Sept. 9, 1864, discharged September, 1865.

Eben F. Genthner, enlisted September, 1864, served on frigate Sabine, discharged June 20, 1865.

Uriah Lash, enlisted Nov. 4, 1861, in New

York, served on U. S. S. G. W. Blunt on blockade, discharged Dec. 14, 1864.

Charles D. W. Smith, born in Germany, enlisted in New York, Dec. 1, 1862, served on gunboat Cairo on Mississippi, discharged Dec. 1, 1863.

Joseph Mathews, enlisted March 2, 1865, died in Havana.

Thomas B. Hussey, enlisted in New York, May, 5, 1864, served on U. S. S. Rhode Island, discharged Aug. 18, 1865, died in Waldoboro, Oct. 13, 1909.

William W. Havener, enlisted Feb. 21, 1862, served as landsman on U. S. Gunboat Katahdin in West Gulf Squadron, discharged May 14, 1865.

Austin Keizer served in Navy also in Co. E, Coast Guards, died in Waldoboro, Nov. 13, 1901.

Theodore S. Brown, enlisted Aug. 23, 1864, served on Frigate Sabine, discharged Aug. 22, 1865, (of the seven sons of Charles S. Brown, six served in the civil war. Besides Theodore S., James N. served in Co. E, 2d Maine Cavalry, Newell W. as Engineer on military railroad, Arthur K. in Navy two years, John G. in Navy, died from effects of attempting to rescue sailors from a sinking monitor off Charleston, Edwin E., Co. B, 4th Maine, two years, wounded at Second Battle of Bull Run.)

Frederick Creamer, enlisted 1863, discharged 1864.

William J. Brown, enlisted Dec. 5, 1863, discharged, July 30, 1865, was on Hartford at battle of Mobile.

Samuel Havener.

Washington Havener.

James G. Schwartz.

Franklin Tarr.

The census of 1870 showed that the population had begun to decrease, there being but 4,174.

In 1867 the question of building a railroad from Bath to Rockland began to be discussed and on the 26th of September of that year, at a special town meeting, it was voted that the town subscribe ten thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Company, "providing said railroad shall pass above tide waters, and the depot in said town shall be located within three-fourths of a mile of the four corners of the road in the village." It was further voted at this time to loan the credit of the town to said corporation to the amount of seventy thousand dollars. Oct. 1, 1870, the town voted to loan its credit for an additional sum of twenty-six thousand, two hundred dollars. Jan. 28, 1871, another loan was granted of thirty-five thousand, two hundred dollars.

These loans were secured by mortgages on the property of the company. The town also voted a loan of fifteen thousand, two hundred dollars, for one year. The town subsequently gave its consent for the Directors of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Company to locate its depot at the junction with the highway leading from Waldoboro village to Jefferson, although more than three-fourths of a mile from the "four corners." The road went into operation in 1871.

In March, 1872, a serious fire occurred on upper Main street. Originating in the old Cook store used as a paint shop, it spread to the large double house, occupied as a Congregational parsonage, and by William Eugley, thence to the dwelling of John P. Glidden, all of which were totally destroyed. This locality is now occupied by the dwellings of E. S. Crowell and Dr. M. L. Palmer.

Soon after this fire, funds were raised by subscription and Capt. L. L. Kennedy was delegated to go to New York and purchase a fire engine. He succeeded in buying a Smith tub, which, under the name of Triumph, has done duty at many fires. A company was organized in 1875 and uniformed. This company finally disbanded because the village did not take sufficient interest in its support.

The Lincoln County News was established in 1873, being published the first year as a monthly paper.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town occurring in 1873, many citizens were favorable to having the occasion properly observed. Accordingly a public meeting was called and a committee was chosen to perfect arrangements for a Centennial Celebration. As the date of incorporation, June 29th, came on Sunday, it was decided to have the celebration on July Fourth. The Committee of General Management consisted of the following citizens: Andrew J. McLeod, Henry A. Kennedy, Henry Farrington, Edward R. Benner, Samuel L. Miller, Lowell P. Haskell, George Bliss. By the liberality of the principal citizens the financial success was assured.

At sunrise the day was more appropriately announced by a national salute of thirty-seven guns, and soon the streets were filled by people in holiday attire, who arrived by every available conveyance. Special trains from east and west added largely to the multitude and it is probable that in addition to our own town's people no less than four thousand strangers were present.

At an early hour national flags floated to the breeze from conspicuous points, the shipping displayed their bunting, and many residences and places of business were beautifully decorated. With the exception of those places where the wants of the inner man were supplied, business was generally suspended. During the morning, marching of different organizations to places in the procession, the strains of martial music, the reception of companies from abroad, and the surging crowd gave to quiet old Waldoboro an unusual appearance of excitement. At 11 a. m. the procession was formed at Farrington's Corner, with the right resting on Main Street; and at 12 o'clock, the companies from abroad having in the meantime arrived, it moved down Main street in the following order:—

Chief Marshal—John Richards.

Aids,

Henry Farrington, Daniel W. Demuth,

C. D. Jones, T. F. Turner.

Waldoboro Cornet Band.

Company of soldiers in Continental uniform, numbering 40 muskets, Capt. S. L. Miller, acting as escort.

Orator of the day in carriage.

Municipal authorities.

Aged citizens in carriages.

A large boat drawn by four horses. This boat

contained thirty-eight young ladies, dressed in white and crowned with wreaths, representing the Goddess of Liberty and the states of the Union. The boat was beautifully decorated. From the mast depended festoons of evergreen, and on the sides were inscribed, "Peace with all nations," and "God bless our homes." On the stern "Waldoboro 1773."

Damariscotta Cornet Band.

State of Maine Engine Co., of Thomaston.

Eureka Engine Co., "

Juvenile Engine Co., "

Triumph Engine Co., Waldoboro.

Boat, drawn by two horses, containing thirteen boys representing the Navy. This boat bore the motto "Don't give up the ship!"

Goshen Drum Corps.

Woodbury Lodge, Good Templars.

Medomak " "

Broad Bay " "

N. Medomak " "

Company of mechanics, carrying the implements of their trade.

Trade Representations.

Wagon of J. Clark & Son, a pyramid of ship models, surmounted by a miniature full rigged ship.

Wagon representing the business of the Waldo-boro Suspender Company.

Wagon of H. M. Folsom & Co. loaded with boxes of Blake's Bitters.

A Sprague mowing machine, drawn by a span of black horses, representing the business of Richards & Storer.

Sabbath Schools.

Citizens and public generally.

While the procession was moving a national salute was being fired at Prock's Ledge. Some idea of the extent of the procession may be formed from the fact that when the head had turned into Jefferson street the rear had not left Farrington's corner. As the column moved down Main street, which was lined with spectators, the waving flags and banners, the antique dress of the Continentals, the bright uniforms of the firemen and gaily decorated carriages, presented a most pleasing spectacle. Just as the procession moved from Farrington's corner, fire was discovered in the house of Newell Winslow, Esq., and, as it was located upon the route of the march, the head of the column was halted at the residence of John Sides, and the fire companies sent to the rescue. They arrived too late to save the building but did much toward subduing the flames and preventing the destruction of Benjamin Genthner's residence and other adjacent buildings. At 1:30 p. m. the

firemen had become exhausted and the well dressed spectators could not be induced to relieve them for fear of soiling their "Sunday clothes." Accordingly the Continentals were ordered to the "front," and at "double quick" went to the relief of the men at the brakes. At 2 p. m. the fire was completely under subjection and the procession was reformed and marched without any further interruption to the grove; where the invited guests, to the number of three hundred partook of a sumptuous collation, after which several hundred spectators were treated in the same manner.

The assembly was called to order by Rev. A. J. McLeod, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and Rev. John Collins invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the occasion.

The chairman, then, in an appropriate manner introduced Henry Farrington, Esq. as President.

George Bliss was appointed Secretary and the following aged citizens Vice-Presidents: Fred-eric Castner (Waldoboro's oldest citizen), Jacob Shuman, Charles Hoffses, Jacob Burkett, John Hahn, Alfred Hovey, John Palmer, Henry Weaver, Joseph Groton, John Bulfinch, Wm. White, Chas. Sweetland, John A. Haupt, Christopher Newbert and Corneilius Heyer.

The exercises proceeded as follows:

Music by Waldoboro Cornet Band.

Reading the act of Incorporation from the first record book of the town.

The centennial hymn written for the occasion, was sung to the air of *Old Hundred*, with accompaniment by the bands. It was as follows:

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

BY MRS. E. A. OAKES.

Father of Love ! a hundred years
Are as a day before thy sight ;
To us how vast the time appears,
How great the change attends their flight.

A hundred years ! the watchful stars
Kept vigil *Then* o'er forest wild,
Saw here the first rude homestead reared,
And smiled upon the infant child.

A century gone ! the swelling tide
Of busy life its heartstrings thrills ;
Now thriving town and happy homes
Are cradled by the shelt'ring hills.

A hundred years ! we reap the fruit,
With grateful hearts we meet to-day ;
'Neath grand old trees, whose whisp'ring leaves,
Tell of our fathers passed away.

Saviour of men ! be Thou our guide,
Through changing scenes of life to come,
And by thine all-sustaining power,
Help us to crown what they begun.

The President then announced the Orator of the day, Col. A. W. Bradbury, of Portland, who delivered an eloquent address.

Col. Bradbury's most admirable oration occupied one hour, and we regret that we cannot publish it entire. The exercises at the grove were concluded by the bands playing "America." The procession then reformed and marched to Water street where it was disbanded. Frequent showers during the evening so interfered with the display of fireworks that only one-half the supply was used. The scene about the depot from 9 till 10 P. M. was a lively one. With the exception of the fire, the day passed off without disturbance of any kind, and it is a credit to Waldoboro that such an occasion was celebrated without the usual accompaniment of drunkenness and rowdiness.

An interesting feature of the meeting at the grove was the presence upon the stand of Mr. John Light of Nobleboro, a native of this town, one hundred and one years old—the only man present who was living when Waldoboro was incorporated.

Mr. Charles G. Chase, foreman of State of Maine Engine Co., was prostrated by work and heat at the fire and remained at the residence of Mr. J. A. Benner until Saturday, when he was removed to Thomaston. He was so far recovered as to be able to attend to his work at the prison.

Edwin O. Clark was severely injured at the fire by the coupling of hose, which fell from the roof of Genthner's house. Mr. Winslow, whose

house was burned, was leader of the Waldoboro Cornet Band, and two of his sons were with him, another son was in the ranks of the Continentals, and three of his daughters represented states in the boat.

While the whole procession was in a state of confusion it was refreshing to see the firmness of the boys who manned the boat, and who Casabianca like, stuck to their motto—"Don't give up the ship!"

CHAPTER XIX.

CONCLUSION.

A charter for a village corporation was obtained, but being submitted to the voters at a meeting in Union hall, Jan. 26, 1874, it was voted, 80 to 29, not to accept.

The Congregational church was repaired in 1874.

In 1875, the reservoir was constructed near the Baptist church, the funds of the old reservoir society being used for that purpose. The same year the Baptist church was repaired and a new pipe organ installed.

A change was made in Clark's building, resulting in the construction of a public hall. It was dedicated June 17, 1875, the drama "Don Cæsar de Bazen," being presented by a local company.

A fire occurred in the Sproul block in 1875, which destroyed Isaacson's store and did other damage.

Achorn's flour mill, which is now the electric light station, was completed in 1878.

The census of 1880 showed the population to be 3,758.

In 1881, the question of a thread mill was agitated and steps taken to incorporate for that purpose, but the project did not materialize, the party who introduced the subject, locating elsewhere.

Ambrose Hall died in October, 1881, from injuries received while at work in Fish's shipyard.

E. Y. Perry of Hanover, Mass., became interested in the mill property at Winslow's Mills and in 1884 built a fine mill which was operated by Vannah, Sweeney & Co. and later by Vannah, Chute & Co.

In April, 1885, a corn canning company was organized with F. M. Eveleth as President, L. L. Kennedy, Charles Comery, Gorham Feyler, George L. Welt, Edwin O. Clark, Directors, S. L. Miller, Clerk, S. W. Jackson, Treasurer. A lot was secured of Charles P. Willet, and a commodious factory erected and fitted with modern machinery for canning corn. The enterprise was not a success and the property passed into other hands, finally owned and operated several years by the Twitchel-Champlin Company of Portland. The farmers not responding very liberally in planting corn, this firm tore the building down and moved it to Green, Maine, where, it is said, the farmers planted no more corn than was secured in this vicinity.

An iron bridge, the first of the kind in town,



WINSLOW'S MILLS

was constructed over the Medomak river at North Waldoboro, in 1885. In 1906 a metal bridge was placed across the river at head of tide and in 1907 another was built at Bulfinch's.

In June, 1885, Messrs Henry & Daniels of Boston, made a proposition to operate a shoe factory here if the town would provide a factory. The proposition was accepted by the town and the event was celebrated by the people with illuminations, ringing bells, and firing a salute. The appropriations were limited to twenty thousand dollars. The Mathews lot near the river was selected by the Board of Trade and was acceptable to Henry & Daniels. The plans and specifications were furnished by them, R. V. Cary architect. The contract for the building was awarded to J. A. Greenleaf of Auburn. The cost when completed and fitted with engine, boilers, shafting, pulleys and belting, was \$32,000. Mr. Henry of this firm, died before the completion of the factory, and it became necessary to make a new contract, which was done with W. H. Daniels & Co. They operated the factory successfully, but having what they considered a better offer they suddenly left without any explanation. After being operated with poor success by two or three firms, the plant remained vacant till the spring of 1910, when it was sold to Duncan C. Rood of Roxbury, for five hundred

dollars. Mr. Rood is now operating the factory with good prospects of success.

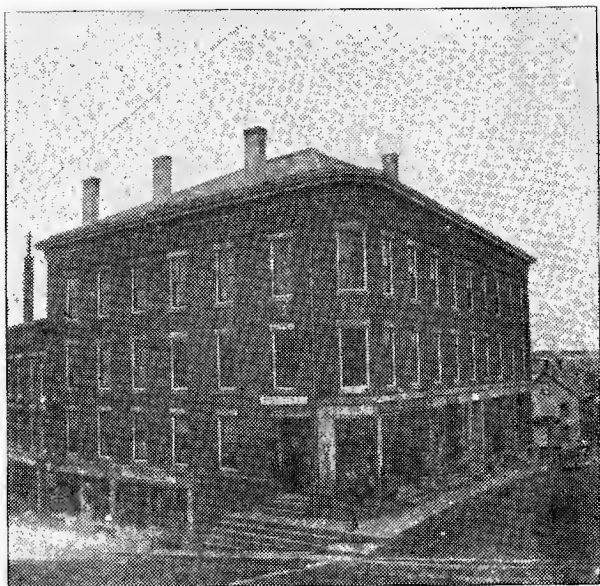
The census of 1890 showed a population of 3,505.

April 22, 1892, the Sproul mills were burned together with Boyd's foundry and White's blacksmith shop. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

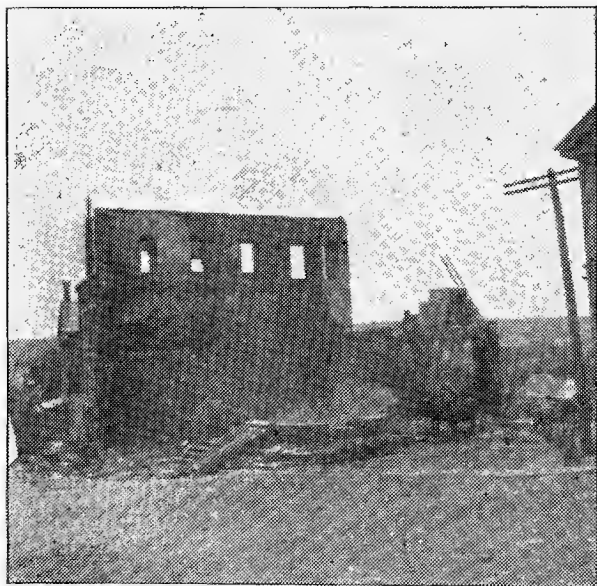
At 11 o'clock on the evening of June 12, 1893, fire was discovered in a small stable connected with the French building, occupied by J. K. Willett. The fire spread quickly to the French building and Medomak House stables, and the Medomak House and blacksmith shop below soon followed. The fire spread north, burning Orrin Achorn's house, the millinery shop and W. B. Groves' house. The Thomas Achorn house and J. P. Glidden's dwelling followed. A small shop near Union block was also burned. Help was called and a steam fire engine was sent from Bath. This was the most extensive fire since that of 1854.

In 1894, the Knox & Lincoln Railroad was sold. Waldoboro held out and was the last to consent to the sale. The wisdom of the sale is now acknowledged.

The war with Spain did not call many volunteers from Waldoboro, but Merrill R. Head, Orchard Sidelinger, Ira Oliver and Frank Larra-



UNION BLOCK



RUINS OF UNION BLOCK

bee were in the infantry at Chicamauga, and John W. Shuman, Willie Shuman, William T. Howell and Clinton Gross were in the navy.

The census of 1900 gave the town a population of 3,145.

June 5, 1900, fire was discovered in the attic of Union block and although the fire burned very slowly it was soon seen that the building was doomed to destruction. Help was summoned from Rockland and a steamer was sent from that city. A hand engine also came from Thomaston. This was the best building in town and its destruction was a great loss to the place. Fortunately no other buildings were burned.

This fire was followed June 15th by the burning of Stephen A. Jones' sailloft. The last, if not the first, was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The Waldoboro Electric Light & Water Company having acquired the Achorn mill and privilege, built over the dam, put in a new turbine water wheel and started the lights in the village, April 8, 1902.

The Waldoboro Water Company was organized Sept. 26, 1908, with the following officers: E. E. Jameson, President; M. W. Levensaler, Secretary; John T. Gay, Jr., Treasurer. These officers with the addition of John B. Stahl, constituted the board of directors. The company began operations at once, using the old shoe

factory reservoir. The town surrendered its rights to the company which agreed to furnish the shoe factory with water without charge when the factory was running. This reservoir was very much enlarged and pipes laid in the streets. The supply of water not appearing sufficient another source of supply is sought, which will probably be artesian wells. The hydrant system for which the town appropriated \$500 annually for ten years, has been tested in two fires. Its utility was demonstrated in the Davis Hotel fire which occurred in May, 1909.

CHAPTER XX.

SHIPBUILDING.

Such an important industry as shipbuilding has been to Waldoboro deserves a chapter. In the start we have been handicapped by finding no records in the Waldoboro Custom House previous to 1871, and consequently have been obliged to seek information elsewhere. This makes our record somewhat imperfect. While we find no record back of 1829, it is certain many vessels, probably of small tonnage, were built here before that time. The first vessel of which we have any knowledge, was constructed at Schenck's Point. A Mr. Merritt of Broad Cove, was master workman. James Hall came from Nobleboro to superintend the launching. John Schenck was master of this vessel which was built in 1810. While it is certain that Frederick Castner built vessels, we have no record of them and while Charles Miller built more than twenty-five we have only one recorded. In 1843 a schooner was built in Jackson Russell's door-yard. It was thirty-three tons. William Russell and Ellis Wade furnished money and material. When completed she was hauled by forty yoke of oxen to Samson's landing. In

the spring of 1844 she was rigged and launched.

The ship *Caroline & Mary Clark*, built by Joseph Clark in 1849, met with a series of mishaps. While raising the stern the tackle broke, letting the stern fall, breaking it in several pieces; the strapping broke in raising the bowsprit, letting that fall; the shear broke in raising one of the masts, and when she was launched the ways spread. The accidents all occurred on Fridays. Finally she sailed on Thursday but adverse wind compelled her to postpone her departure to Friday when in attempting to sail through the "Narrows," she went on the rocks on the east side and punched a great hole in her bottom. Mr. Clark's insurance amply paid all expenses. Notwithstanding these accidents the ship nearly paid for herself on her first voyage.

Some notable vessels have been built here. Mr. Clark built the first three-masted schooner and the *Governor Ames* built by Levitt Storer in 1888, was the first five-master afloat. The six big five-masters built by George L. Welt for William F. Palmer of Boston, formed a fleet which had no equal. Joseph Clark, Isaac Reed, Augustus Welt, William and Alfred Storer, Henry Kennedy, Charles Miller, Edwin Achorn, Samuel Nash and William Fish were notable builders in their day. Since 1904, when the *Harwood Palmer* was launched, no shipbuilding has been done and the

business will soon be a lost art in Waldoboro. The following tables show the record so far as obtainable:

Year	Builder	Rig	Tonnage	Name
1829	Unknown	schr	93	Hampton
1830	"	schr		Billow
1830	"	schr	69	Albert
1831	"	schr	135	Vesta
1831	"	schr		Atlantic
1833	John Kaler, Jr.	schr	113	Firm
1833	Samuel Nash	schr	112	Jane
1833	Reuben Miller & Co.			
1833	W. & J. R. Groton			
1834	William Mathews	brig	229	Hockomock
1834	B. & J. Eugley			
1834	Samuel Nash	schr		Sarah Nash
1834	John Kaler, Jr.,			
1835	Unknown	schr	92	Orion
1835	Joseph Clark	ship		Mary Ann*
1835	Kaler & Burkett	brig		Benjamin
1835	William Mathews	bark		William James
1835	" "	brig	146	Mentor
1835	John Lash	brig	160	Oswego
1836	Jacob Eugley	schr	114	Groton
1836	Joseph Clark	ship		Caroline Clark
1836	John Kaler, Jr.	schr	113	Medomak
1836	Edward Benner	schr	67	Yankee
1836	Samuel Nash	schr	118	James
1836	Kaler & Burkett	brig	118	Tom Paine
1836	J. & R. Miller			
1836	Edwin Achorn & Co.			
1836	James Cook	schr	160	Boston
1836	Charles Miller	brig	196	Morosco†
1836	Edwin Achorn	schr	125	St. George

*The first full rigged ship built in Waldoboro.

†This was Charles Miller's twenty-fourth vessel.

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1837	Henry Kennedy	schr		Columbia
1837	John Lash	schr	77	Jane Fish
1837	Reed, Haskell & Co.	bark		
1837	J. & R. Miller	schr	116	Surplus
1837	Joseph Clark	ship	480	Avon
1837	William Mathews	brig		Ceylon
1837	Christian Schwier			
1837	Benner & Schwartz	schr		
1838	George Spronl	schr	132	Pern
1838	Frederick Castner	schr	135	Lodi
1838	Henry Kennedy	schr		Moscow
1838	J. R. Groton	schr	150	St. Lawrence
1838	James Cook	brig	200	Antares
1838	Unknown	schr		McDonough
1838	Shuman & Welt	brig		
1838	Unknown	schr	87	Watchman
1839	J. & R. Miller	bark	304	Ten Brothers
1839	Samuel Nash	schr	130	Edward Kent
1839	William & Alfred Storer	ship	543	St. Andrew
1839	George Kaler, 3d	ship	388	Massachusetts.
1839	Joseph Clark	ship		Mallahar
1839	Unknown	bark	345	Antoleon
1839	Samuel Nash	schr	130	VanBuren
1839	John Lash	schr	92	Mary Catherine
1839	Achorn, Reed & Haskell	ship		
1840	John Achorn & Co.	bark		
1840	Shuman & Welt	ship		Gibraltar
1840	Shuman & Welt	schr	33	Hudson Hewett
1840	Benjamin L. Harriman	brig		
1840	Joseph Miller	bark		Em*

*When Mr. Wildes was painting the name Emily on the stern the builder appeared and inquired how much it cost a letter to put on the name. On being told he said: "You need not put on any more," and so the name remained "Em."

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1840	George Kaler	schr		Redondo
1840	John Lash	schr	140	Layfaette
1841	J. & R. Miller	brig	260	Washington
1841	Unknown	schr	97	Olive Elizabeth
1841	Achorn, Haskell & Reed	bark	276	Toulon
1841	Joseph Clark	ship	625	Desdemona
1841	Kennedy & Welt	brig	279	Toronto
1841	Samuel Nash	brig	250	Ohio
1841	George Kaler, 3d	bark	300	George Henry
1841	Benjamin L. Harriman	schr		Waldoboro
1841	" " "	bark	309	Avola
1841	John Kaler	schr		
1843	Welt, Reed & Co.	schr		Orland
1843	John Lash	bark		
1843	George Kaler, 3d	schr	133	Romeo
1843	Wm. & Alfred Storer	ship		Herman Hunroy
1843	George Sproul	brig		Braganza
1844	" "	brig		Forcello
1844	Samuel Nash	schr		
1844	Benjamin L. Harriman	brig		
1844	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr		Pedemonte
1844	Wm. & Alfred Storer	ship		Carolus
1845	Unknown	schr		Ontario
1845	Samuel Nash	schr		
1845	George Kaler	schr	170	Richmond
1845	J. R. Groton	schr		
1845	Genthner & Morse	brig		Jesso
1846	Welt, Reed & Co.	schr		Oceola
1846	" " "	schr		Sarah Ann
1846	Henry Kennedy	schr		Mary H. Chappell
1846	J. R. Groton	schr		
1846	Henry Kennedy	brig		Lane

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1846	Welt, Reed & Co.	brig		
1846	J. R. Groton	brig		
1846	Samuel Nash	brig	259	Susannah
1846	J. & R. Miller	brig		
1846	Genthner & Morse	brig		
1846	" "	schr	97	Romeo
1846	Welt, Reed & Co.	schr		Redington
1846	Unknown	brig	175	Matamoras
1846	Samuel Nash	schr	127	Algoma
1847	" "	schr	149	Albano
1847	Edwin Achorn	bark		Mary Ellen
1847	Welt & Co.	bark		Pedemonte
1847	George Kaler	brig		Cymbrus
1847	J. R. Groton	schr	149	Mary Groton
1847	J. R. Groton	schr		
1847	Unknown	schr	131	Luella
1847	"	schr		Times
1847	"	schr	129	Allegan
1847	Thomas Gay	schr	136	Montrose
1848	John A. Benner & Co.	ship		
1848	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr		Albion
1848	J. R. Groton	schr		S. Gardner
1848	Vannah & Hall	schr	138	Canary
1848	Unknown	schr	126	Pushaw
1848	"	schr	145	Waterloo
1848	B. L. Harriman	bark		Adams
1848	Solomon Mink & R. Orff	schr		
1848	Thomas Gay	schr	100	Lunker Sue
1848	Samuel Nash	brig	134	Samuel Nash
1848	Welt & Co.	schr	149	S. D. Hart
1848	M. M. Rawson	bark		Drummond
1848	Robert Miller	brig		

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1848	J. R. Groton	ship		
1849	Harriman & Comery	bark		Antelope
1849	William Achorn & Co.	schr		
1849	Wm. Welt & Co.	schr		Orlando
1849	Jacob Hahn & Co.	schr	157	Tortola
1849	J. R. Groton	bark		Nineveh*
1849	Joseph Clark	ship	800	Caroline & Mary Clark
1849	Edwin Achorn	schr	140	Mohawk
1849	Stahl & Co. (Dutch Neck)	schr	134	Hudson
1849	Thomas & Wm. Achorn	brig	148	Susan Ludwig
1849	Unknown	schr	144	Robert Miller
1849	Charles Vannah & Co.	brig	163	Angola
1849	George Sproul	brig	174	Markland
1849	Kennedy & Hall	schr	139	Martha Hall
1849	J. R. Groton	schr		St. Marie
1849	Edwin Achorn & Co.	schr	77	Denmark
1849	S. Nash & R. Miller	schr	77	Denmark
1849	Wm. Achorn & Co.	schr		
1850	Unknown	schr	132	Lebanah
1850	George Sproul	brig		Zyder Zee
1850	Samuel Nash & Co.	bark		
1850	Edwin Achorn & Co.	bark		Emblem
1850	M. M. Rawson	ship		Eastern Queen
1850	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship	699	Muscongus
1850	Unknown	brig		New World
1850	Thomas Gay	bark		Brunette
1850	Frederick Creamer	schr		Illuminator
1850	Unknown	schr	99	Catherine Beale
1850	Henry Kennedy	ship	449	Oregon
1850	John A. Levensaler	schr	82	Orbit

*This bark was rigged and yards crossed without ballast. When fully rigged she capsized.

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1850	Stahl & Co.	schr	106	Maricl
1850	Joseph Clark	ship		George Evans
1851	Henry Kennedy	schr	103	Henry A.
1851	Charles Vannah	brig		
1851	J. R. Groton	brig		
1851	Thomas Gay	schr	197	Bucentaur
1851	Edwin Achorn	bark	299	Mary Ellen
1851	B. L. Harriman	ship	700	B. L. Harriman
1851	J. R. Kennedy	brig	199	Three Sisters
1851	Reed, Welt & Co.	brig		Edward
1851	Young, Kennedy & Co.	ship	563	New England
1851	J. R. Groton	brig		
1851	Henry Kennedy	brig	195	Lucy Ann
1851	Schwartz & Castner	brig	231	Julia Ann
1851	Henry Kennedy	ship		Toulion
1852	Charles Vannah	brig		
1852	Samuel Nash	brig		Pecrless
1852	B. L. Harriman	bark	576	
1852	Hovey, Reed & Co.	ship		Edward Stanley
1852	Edwin Achorn	ship	744	Woodcock
1852	Unknown	schr	183	D. B. Barnard
1852	"	schr	138	Lucinda Jane
1852	Henry Kennedy	schr	110	Alabama
1852	Aaron Kaler	ship		
1853	Joseph Clark	ship		Ella A. Clark
1853	Charles Vannah & Co.	schr		
1853	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr		Moro
1853	Aaron Kaler	bark		Seabreeze
1853	Thomas Achorn	brig	247	Thomas Achorn
1853	Wm. Welt & Co.	brig		
1853	Edwin Achorn & Co.	ship		Wings of the Morning
1853	Unknown	schr	143	George Millard

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1853	Henry Kennedy	bark		Amazon
1854	Unknown	brig		Henry
1854	Charles Vannah	bark		
1854	Rufus Achorn	scow		Rough & Ready
1854	Stahl & Co.	brig	249	Trindelin
1854	Thomas Achorn & Co.	brig		Amanda Jane
1854	Thomas Genthner	brig		
1854	Hovey, Reed & Co.	brig		E. Drummond
1854	B. B. Haskell & Co.	ship	1300	E. Wilder Farley
1854	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship		Ocean Belle*
1854	Edwin Achorn & Co.	ship		Achorn†
1854	Charles Vannah	ship	806	Moonlight
1854	Joseph Clark	brig		Edwin
1854	Schwartz & Castner	brig		D. O. Castner
1854	Alfred Storer & Jas. Hovey	ship	1200	Alfred Storer
1855	" " "	ship		James Hovey
1855	Aaron Kaler	bark		George Allen
1855	Geo. W. Caldwell & Co.	brig	169	Leviathan
1855	Samuel Nash	brig	270	Ocean Wave
1855	J. R. Kennedy	brig	202	Two Boys
1855	George D. Smouse & Co.	brig		Eliza Ann
1855	Young, Roberts & Co.	brig	197	Susan Emily
1855	Samuel Nash	brig		
1855	Thomas Achorn & Co.	bark		Sanford
1855	B. L. Harriman	bark		M. B. Harriman
1855	Henry Kennedy	brig	231	Almore
1856	Smouse & Welt	schr	145	Wm. Jones
1856	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	199	Damon
1856	Storer & Comery	ship	1700	William F. Storer
1856	Joseph Clark	ship	1308	Joseph Clark

*Samuel Waltz was killed on this Ship.

†This ship was burned at Muscongus.

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1856	Henry Kennedy	schr		Canary
1857	Alfred Storer	brig	300	Ambrose Light
1857	Kennedy & Hall	brig	346	Fannie Lincoln
1857	McIntyre, Caldwell & Co.	brig	338	Annie D. Jordan
1859	Charles Comery	schr		Charles Comery
1859	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship		Village Belle
1859	Joseph Clark	ship	1308	J. Webster Clark
1859	Schwartz & Castner	brig		Ida C. Comery
1860	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	185	Sedona
1860	" " "	ship	1171	Weston Merritt
1860	William Fish	schr	194	Joseph W. Fish
1860	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	155	G. W. Rawley
1861	" " "	schr		
1861	William Fish	schr	272	Samuel Fish
1861	" "	schr	197	Union Flag
1862	Storer & Caldwell	brig	396	John H. Kennedy
1862	William Fish	schr		
1862	Joseph Clark	ship	1240	Otis Norcross
1862	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	177	White Sea
1863	William F. Storer	schr		S. H. Jackson
1863	William Fish	schr		
1863	George W. Caldwell	schr		William Flint
1863	Joseph Clark	ship		Edwin Clark
1863	Henry Kennedy	brig		Sarah E. Kennedy
1864	" "	brig		Edwin H. Kennedy
1864	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship		Sarah C. Welt
1864	William Fish	schr	234	Charlotte Fish
1864	Welt, Feyler & Reed	schr	253	Charles W. Holt
1864	George W. Caldwell & Co.	schr		Josiah Whitehouse
1864	Henry Kennedy & Son	brig		
1864	Joseph Clark	bark		Celeste Clark
1864	Schwartz & Castner	brig	472	John Hastings

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1865	William Fish	schr		Fanny K. Shaw
1865	Reed, Welt & Co.	bark		Joseph A. Davis
1865	Benner & Reed	schr		Rising Sun
1865	" "	schr		Grace Clifton
1865	Alfred Storer	schr	264	J. B. Marshall
1865	Wilbur Newhall	bark	575	Chimborazo
1865	Joseph Clark	schr		American Eagle*
1865	Alfred Storer	schr		
1865	William F. Storer	schr	310	Hattie B.
1865	Charles Comery & Co.	bark	458	Reunion
1865	Unknown		244	Irene E. Meservey
1866	Joseph Clark	bark		William Brown
1866	William F. Storer	brig	348	Mary C. Comery
1866	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	255	Jesse Hart
1866	William Fish	schr	222	
1866	Welt, Reed & Feyler	schr	272	Mary W. Hupper
1866	Alfred Storer	schr	264	Daniel Pierson
1866	William Fish	schr	239	Frederick Fish
1866	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	154	Starlight
1866	George W. Caldwell & Co.	schr		Alice G. Grace
1866	John W. Welt & Co.	schr		Laura Bridgeman
1866	" " "	schr		
1867	Alfred Storer	schr	266	Maggie Mulvey
1867	Joseph Clark	ship	1258	Gold Hunter
1867	Geo. W. Caldwell & Co.	brig		Catawba
1867	William Fish	schr	68	Agnes I. Grace
1867	" "	schr	165	Wm. Penn
1867	Henry Kennedy	bark	248	Elodia A. Kennedy
1867	Reed, Welt & Co.	bark	566	Mary G. Reed
1867	A. R. Reed & Co.	bark	611	Rosetta McNiel
1867	Alfred Storer	schr	111	Nellie Belle

*First three masted schooner ever built.

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1868	Caldwell, Flanders & Co.	schr		Onieda
1868	Henry Kennedy & Co.	schr	234	Zeta Psi
1868	Alfred Storer	schr	237	Oriol
1868	William Fish	schr		
1868	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship	1496	Annie Fish
1868	Joseph Clark	brig	233	I. Howland
1869	Unknown	brig	316	Loretta Fish
1869	Reed, Caldwell & Co.	ship	1122	Alex. McNeil
1869	William Fish	schr	227	Joseph Fish
1869	Storer & Benner	brig	492	Annie R. Storer
1870	Joseph Clark	brig	336	Joseph Clark
1871	Charles Comery et als	schr	116	General Hall
1871	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	210	Samuel Hart
1871	Edwin Achorn	schr	138	James Wall
1871	Alfred Storer	schr	339	Edward R. Emerson
1871	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	225	Stephen G. Hart
1872	Boyd S. Creamer	schr	12	Glendale
1872	Reed, Caldwell & Co.	schr	137	Nathan A. Farwell
1872	Joseph Clark & Son	bark	782	Nina Sheldon
1872	Edwin Achorn & Son	schr	175	Georgia D. Loud
1872	Reed, Welt & Co.	schr	280	Clara G. Loud
1873	Joseph Clark & Son.	bktn	484	Mignon
1873	William Fish	schr	376	Agnes I. Grace
1873	Alfred Storer	schr	476	Lula
1873	George W. Caldwell & Co.	schr	250	Lena R. Storer
1873	Edwin Achorn & Son	schr	279	Tanhauser
1873	Joseph Clark & Son	brig	424	Emily T. Sheldon
1873	Kennedy & Comery	schr	449	Ella M. Storer
1873	A. R. Reed & Co.	bark	873	Alice Reed
1873	A. Storer & Son	schr	498	John Proctor
1874	" "	schr	377	George E. Young
1874	Edwin Achorn & Son	schr	87	Achorn

Year	Builder	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1874	George W. Caldwell & Co.	schr	246	Winnie Lawry
1874	Joseph Clark & Son	bktm	598	Josephine
1874	Reed, Welt & Co.	ship	1435	Rosie Welt
1874	H. Kennedy & Co.	schr	435	Mary J. Cook
1874	William Fish	bktm	469	Fred Eugene
1874	Joseph Clark & Son	ship	1326	Carrie Clark
1875	A. R. Reed & Co.	schr	395	John W. Welt
1875	H. Kennedy & Co.	bktm	448	Florence L. Genovar
1875	Wm. F. Storer	schr	315	Theresa A. Keene
1875	A. R. Reed & Co.	ship	1550	Isaac Reed
1876	Reed, Welt & Co.	bark	747	Annie Reed
1877	A. R. Reed & Co.	ship	1449	Willie Reed
1877	A. Storer & Son	bktm	604	Ralph M. Hayward
1877	Edwin O. Clark	ship	1661	Mabel Clark
1878	H. Kennedy & Co.	bark	758	Fannie L. Kennedy
1879	Edwin O. Clark	brig	373	Stacy Clark
1879	A. Storer & Son	schr	586	Isaac T. Campbell
1879	Welt, Caldwell & Co.	bktm	620	Stephen G. Hart
1880	A. Storer & Son	schr	634	Frank Harrington
1880	H. Kennedy & Co.	bark	711	Matanzas
1880	A. R. Reed & Co.	ship	1564	Emily Reed
1881	Augustus Welt & Co.	schr	425	Fannie L. Child
1881	A. Storer & Son	schr	744	Woodward Abrahams
1881	William Fish	schr	450	Jennie L. Hall
1882	H. Kennedy & Co.	schr	404	John H. Cross
1882	A. Storer & Son	schr	443	George H. Ames
1882	Edwin O. Clark	schr	496	Nantasket
1882	H. Kennedy & Co.	schr	428	Annie B. Hoffses
1882	William Fish	schr	474	Stephen G. Loud
1883	Edwin O. Clark	schr	404	Evie B. Hall
1883	Carter & Lilly	slp	9	Bessie
1883	H. Kennedy & Co.	schr	407	Ida Frances

Year	Bulider	Rig	Ton- nage	Name
1883	Augustus Welt & Co.	schr	488	Maggie G. Hart
1883	A. Storer & Son	schr	550	Joshia Baker
1883	Edwin O. Clark	bktm	655	E. O. Clark
1883	H. Kennedy & Co.	bktm	639	Rachel Emery
1883	William Fish	schr	504	S. G. Hart
1884	A. R. Reed	ship	1745	George Curtis
1885	A Storer & Son	schr	756	J. Manchester Haynes
1885	A. R. Reed	schr	645	Maggie G. Hart
1885	Thomas Creamer	slp	9	John W. Caswell
1886	George L. Welt & Co.	schr	852	Josiah Hart
1888	Levitt Storer	schr	1689	Governor Ames*
1889	Welt & Co.	schr	1162	Augustus Welt
1890	Thomas F. Creamer	slp	8	No name
1890	Levitt Storer	schr	1064	James W. Fitch
1891	Thomas F. Creamer	slp	8	Jennie Maud
1891	Reed & Co.	schr	1220	Hattie P. Simpson
1892	A. R. Reed & Co.	schr	777	Ida C. Southard
1892	Thomas F. Creamer	slp	9	Gracie
1892	A. R. Reed & Co.	schr	750	Madaline Cooney
1893	Thomas F. Creamer	slp	8	City of Everett
1894	" "	slp	5	Ethel
1896	" "	schr	13	Margurite
1897	" "	schr	13	Olive Mary
1898	Charles E. Carter	slp	7	Au Revoir
1899	Thomas F. Creamer	slp	10	Geraldine
1900	C. Winchenbach	slp	6	Clyde & Astor
1900	George L. Welt	schr	2075	Fannie Palmer
1900	Thomas F. Creamer	schr	14	Eliza A. Benner
1901	C. Winchenbach	slp	7	Minnie
1901	George L. Welt	schr	2240	Baker Palmer
1902	" "	schr	1763	Paul Palmer
1903	" "	schr	2315	Dorothy Palmer
1904	" "	schr	2357	Singleton Palmer
1904	" "	schr	2400	Harwood Palmer

*First five masted schooner built.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE OLD GERMAN MEETING HOUSE.

While the preservation of this venerable relic of early days in Waldoboro, is commendable, it is to be regretted that we cannot refer to any written record, secular or ecclesiastical, to show the exact date of its erection. We know that the old church was in existence in 1773 because when the first town meeting was called that year, by virtue of an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, the place designated in the warrant for holding the meeting was "at the westerly meeting house," indicating clearly enough that there were two "meeting" houses in the township at that time.

The old log meeting house at "Meeting House Cove," dedicated in 1763, had become too small and inconvenient for the accommodation of the worshippers and a few years later (about 1770) steps were taken to erect a larger and more imposing house. A lot of land was donated by Christopher Newbert, who then owned the farm now known as the Gorham Castner place, and the building was erected thereon near the eastern bank of the river. This location was near the point in the river where travelers passing east and

west were ferried across previous to the building of bridges above, and the ferry probably influenced the location. Here the building was erected but not completed. It had no windows and the only seats were rude benches. Services could only be held in the summer. There was a grave yard at the same place. The people were poor and about that time (1772) some fifteen families took their departure for North Carolina. Years went by and finally efforts were made to complete the house of worship. But in the meantime adverse claims to land titles on the western side of the river had been settled. Deeds to lands on that side had been renewed and the settlement included the lots assigned for the use of church and schools. Waldo never gave any deeds of the lots promised for similar purposes on the eastern side.

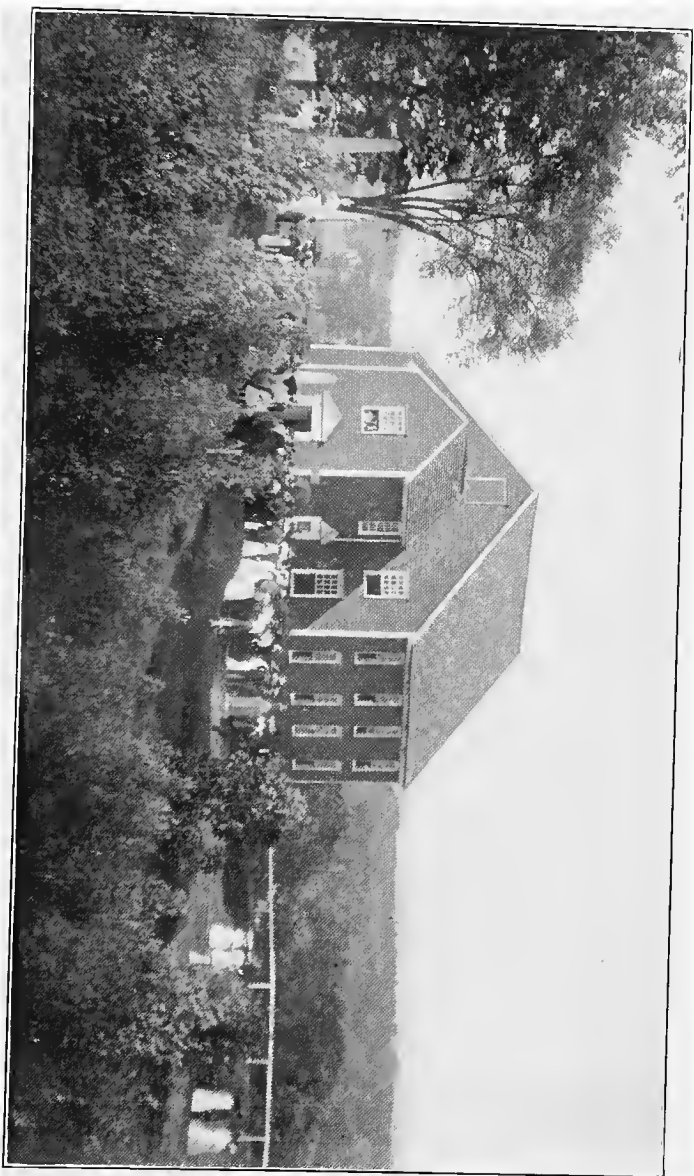
This probably was the chief inducement for our forefathers to remove the building to another locality before completing the work. The lot reserved for church purposes was nearly opposite and it is probable that it began to be used for a grave yard before the church was moved. There was opposition to this course but finally all consented except Major Razor, and after the frame was taken down it is said he hauled away some of the timber in the night time. Dr. John Christopher Walleazer, who had been most instrumental in securing the removal, had charge of the work.

It was not till 1804, however, that the society voted to pay his claim in full for his services rendered in the rebuilding.

This removal took place during the winter of 1795. The last town meeting was held there on the east side in 1794 and the map in Boston executed in 1795 shows the meeting house on the west side.

Christopher Newbert, who donated the land for the first location, came from Germany in 1748 with his wife and four children. He was a man of some influence among the people and when the town was incorporated he was chosen one of the first board of Selectmen.

The old church is 36x45 feet with a large porch at the entrance, and the walls are about 20 feet high. The sills, which have been partially renewed, were originally 12x13 inches white pine, and the old cross floor timbers which remain are the same size, white pine and black ash, sound as a nut. A gallery runs around three sides and the supporting beams are about 10 inches square. The front of the gallery and the pulpit are painted, but the pews, which are four feet square with seats on three sides, never were painted. The desk of the pulpit upon which rests the holy bible, is nine feet from the floor. The communion table and contribution boxes are homemade and antique affairs.



OLD GERMAN MEETING HOUSE

Several years ago interested parties began the collection of old German books and other articles which now attract attention in the meeting house. On the front of the pulpit are the portraits of Rev. and Mrs. John Wm. Starman and on one side is a very ancient looking tablet taken from the old grave yard at Meeting House Cove. The inscription on this old stone is as follows:

“Hier light begraben
HERR JOHN MARTIN GROSZ
und ist geboren den 1 Februar an 1679 und
ist gestorben den 11 Februar
1768 in 90 Tahr.”

The translation is as follows: “Here lies buried Mr. John Martin Gross and is born the 1 February, 1679 and has died the 11 February, 1768, in (his) 90 year.”

A cabinet contains a growing collection of old German bibles and other books and the original communion service used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

The antique stove with its funnel passing out through a window, was purchased in 1814. The building has no chimney.

Some years ago Mrs. Ella A. Oakes of Wal-doboro, composed the following lines which were copied by Ward Adams and found a place in the old church:

THE OLD GERMAN CHURCH.

Thou art crumbling to the dust, old pile,

Thou art hastening to the fall ;

And over thee, in thy loneliness,

Grows the lichens on the wall.

The worshippers are scattered now,

Who knelt before thy shrine,

And silence reigns where anthems rose,

In the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

And sadly sighs the wandering wind

Where oft in years gone by,

Prayers rose from many hearts to Him,

The Highest of the High.

The tramp of many a busy foot

That sought the aisles, is o'er,

And many a weary heart around,

Is still for ever more.

How doth ambition's hope take wings,

How droops the spirit now ?

We hear the distant city's din,

The dead are mute below ;

The sun that shone upon their paths

Now gilds their lonely graves,

The zephyrs which once fanned their brows

The grass above them waves.

O ! could we call the many back

Who've gathered here in vain—

Who've careless roved where we do now,

Who'll never meet again !

How should our very hearts be stirred

To meet the earliest gaze

Of the lovely and the beautiful—

The lights of other days.

The register upon the table in front of the pulpit is becoming an interesting record of visitors who have been attracted to this venerable relic of Waldoboro. All visitors are requested to add their names.

The German Protestant Society was organized April 3, 1800, under an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Religious Society in the Town of Waldborough." The incorporators named were Jacob Ludwig, Peter Crammer, Jacob Winchenbach, Joseph Ludwig, John G. Borneman, William Kaler, Charles Kaler, John Christopher Walleazer, Peter Gross, Andrew Hofses, Andon Hofses, Christopher Woltsgruber, John Miller, Conrad Heyer, Charles Oberlack, Jacob Kaler, Henry Stahl, John Stahl, Mathias Hofses, George Hofses, Charles Walch, George Heibner, Charles Heibner, Frank Miller, Charles Miller, Conrad Gross, Christian Storer, Charles Storer, John Winchenbach, Jr., Andrew Woltz, Daniel Woltz, Andrew Genthner, Conrad Seyder, John Cramer, Daniel Filhouer, Jacob Cramer, Frederick Kensel, George Clouse, John Benner, Paul Kuhn, John Kensel, Daniel Eichhorn, John Weaver, Assamus Lash, George Dahlheim, Philip Newbert, George Eichhorn, John Orff, Frederick Orff, Michael Hoch, John Light, George Hoch, Jacob Schwartz, John Martin, Philip Schuman,.

Joseph Oberlack, Christopher Crammer, Catharina Schuman, George Schuman, Henry Oberlack, Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Jacob Kaler, Andrew Wagner, Jacob Crammer, Cydonia Welt, Peter Schwartz, Frank Miller, Jr., John Schnowdeal, John Borckhard, Peter Schnowdeal, Henry Winchenbach, Jacob Genthner, Godfrey Hofses, Christopher Newbert, Paul Lash, Philip Mink, Christian Hofses, George Woltzgruber, John Winchenbach, Henry Walch, Jr., John Walch, Jr., John Weaver, Cornelius Bornheimer, Valentine Mink, Martin Benner, Paul Mink, Mathias Hebner, Mathias Woltz, Peter Mink, Charles Mink, Francis Keizer, Frank Oberlack, Joseph H. Ludwig and Jacob Winchenbach, Jr. I have followed the spelling which shows in many cases what the original German names were.

The Society was empowered to hold the several tracts and parcels of land, granted and set off to the "Dutch" settlement on the western side of the Muscongus river by the Committee of the Proprietors of Land, Oct. 2, 1764. Jacob Ludwig, Esq., was authorized by the act of incorporation to issue a warrant for the first meeting, which was held April 3, 1800, when Capt. Joseph Ludwig was chosen Moderator, Jacob Ludwig, Society "Clark," Jacob Winchenbach, Treasurer.

This Society has had a continuous existence down to the present time and the records from

1800 to 1881 are in one volume. Miles W. Standish served as clerk and sexton for more than thirty years. The credit for the careful preservation of the old meeting house is largely due to this society.

Visitors to the old German Meeting House, who strolled through the adjoining cemetery have been struck with the German predominance of our ancestry. Very few English names are noticed on the tablets, but with much frequency appear such names as Creamer, Crammer, Kaler, Burkett, Storer, Lash, Vannah, Winchenbach, Sides, Seiders, Benner, Welt, Bornehimer, Swier, Achorn, Schwartz, Genthner, Kuhn, Feyler, Clouse, Castner, Light, Weaver, Levensaler, Kinsell, Miller, Shuman, Smouse, Heyer, Ritz, Starman, Eugley, Gross, Demuth, Orff and Hoch.

One of the oldest tablets in the yard is of slate stone nicely lettered, erected to the memory of "Mary Elenora, wife of John Adam Levensaler, died Dec. 19, 1798, aged 66 years." The oldest stone is that of Fannie Miller, who died Aug. 22, 1797. There are, however, older graves without stones.

At the upper extremity of the cemetery are two modest monuments which always attract the attention of visitors. On the first we read this inscription:

“CONRAD HEYER,

Born April 10, 1749

Died Feb. 19, 1856,

Aged 106 years, 10 months, 9 days.

Conrad Heyer was the first child born of European parents in Waldoboro. He served three years in the Revolutionary war.

This monument is erected by citizens of Waldoboro to perpetuate the memory of an honest and worthy man.

The other monument was erected to the memory of the last two pastors of the old church. On one side is inscribed:

“Rev. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS RODOLPHUS BENEDECTUS RITZ,

born in Germany, 1752, emigrated to this country, 1784, ordained in Pa. minister of the German Lutheran church, 1793, came to this place as Pastor 1794 and continued as such until his death Feb. 21, 1811, aged 59 years.”

On the reverse we read:

“REV. JOHN WILLIAM STARMAN,

born in Germany A. D. 1773, emigrated to this country, 1786, ordained in N. Y., minister of the German Lutheran Church and came to this place as pastor of above church, 1812, died Sept. 25, 1854, aged 81 years.”

The third inscription informs us that

“This town was settled in 1748 by Germans

who emigrated to this place with the promise and expectation of finding a populous city, instead of which they found nothing but a wilderness; for the first few years they suffered to a great extent by Indian wars and starvation; by perseverance and self denial they succeeded in clearing lands and erecting mills. At this time a large proportion of the inhabitants are descendants of the first settlers. This monument was erected A. D. 1855 by the subscriptions of citizens of this town."

The statement that the settlers expected to find a populous city should be taken with a degree of allowance.

CHAPTER XXII.

CHURCHES AND LODGES.

Congregational Church.

The Congregational Church was organized by an ecclesiastical council, convened for that purpose, May 13, 1807. Six persons composed the original membership, as follows: Peleg Oldham, Anna Oldham, Alpheus Delano, who were received from the church in Duxbury, Mass., Mary Hunt from the church in Pembroke, Mass., Payn Elwell and Lucy Elwell from First Church in North Yarmouth. From 1807 to 1820 services were held in the town house. Early in the spring of 1820, work was begun on the meeting house, which was completed and dedicated the following September. Originally the belfry was surmounted by a very tall spire which about 1840 was removed and the present tower substituted. When the church was built it stood in a large field with no houses near it and no road to the main street. A Revere bell was installed which still calls the worshippers. The sale of pews more than paid the cost of the house. As the years went by the Universalists who owned pews, claimed the right to have preaching part of the time. This precip-

itated a conflict, which was adjusted by the purchase of their pews.

Repairs have been made from time to time. In 1874 the galleries were removed, the floor raised, new windows put in and other improvements made to the amount of \$4,000. A fine pipe organ was installed soon after.

The pastors have been Rev. John R. Cutting from 1807 to 1815; Rev. D. M. Mitchell from 1816 to 1842; Rev. John Dodge from 1843 to 1853; Rev. H. M. Stone from 1854 to 1857; Rev. Mr. Lightbody from 1857 to 1858; Rev. T. S. Robie from 1859 to 1863; Rev. F. B. Knowlton six months in 1863; Rev. E. G. Carpenter from 1865 to 1866; Rev. Charles Packard from 1867 to 1872; Rev. Andrew J. McLeod from 1872 to 1880; Rev. E. C. Crane from 1881 to 1883; Rev. Wilbur Rand from September, 1884, one year; Rev. R. P. Gardner from 1886 to 1888; Rev. Herbert I. Senior from 1890 to 1895; Rev. Hugh MacCallum from 1897 to 1899; Rev. William F. Slade from 1900 to 1902; Rev. William C. Curtis from 1903 to 1908.

Baptist Church.

July 6, 1824, in response to a petition, the churches in Warren, Jefferson and Nobleboro sent their pastors and delegates to sit in council with the Waldoboro brethren at the home of Charles Keen. It was voted to proceed to organize, and

the hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. P. Pillsbury of Nobleboro, to the following eleven persons, who presented letters of dismissal from other Baptist churches: Thomas Willett, Cyrus Newcomb, Charles Keen, Jacob Kaler, Jacob Shuman, John Welt, Mary Keen, Charlotte Shuman, Mary Shuman, Catherine Welt.

Soon after preaching services were held in the homes of the members, Elder Job Washburn (not pastor as given on page 122) and Mr. Samuel Chisam officiating. June 25, 1825, Mr. Chisam was ordained as pastor, at the home of John Shuman, where outdoor ordination exercises were held. Mr. Chisam served the church ten years, although he continued to live in Jefferson and had no stated salary. Meetings were held in the Shuman district and at Feyler's Corner. In 1837, when Rev. Joseph Wilson became pastor, so many members were added that services were transferred to the village where a house of worship was erected in 1838, at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated Sept. 12, 1838. A fine sounding bell was provided.

In 1860, at an expense of \$2,800, a spire was added and the building raised several feet to provide a vestry. In 1889 the building was entirely remodeled and rededicated. A pipe organ had previously been added.

The church has had the following twenty

pastors: Samuel Chisam, 1825 to 1835; Joseph Wilson, 1837 to 1845; O. B. Walker, 1846 to 1850; Edward J. Harris, 1850 to 1851; L. C. Stevens, 1852 to 1853; Joseph Tuck, 1853; Joseph Kalloch, 1855 to 1859; A. H. Estey, 1860 to 1865; H. B. Marshall, 1865 to 1868; Henry Stetson, 1868 to 1872; W. G. Goucher, 1872 to 1874; Luther D. Hill, 1874 to 1879; G. P. Pendleton, 1879 to 1880; Albert H. Ford, 1880 to 1884; James Graham, 1884 to 1891; G. W. Ellison, 1891 to 1892; G. W. F. Hill, 1892 to 1900; H. B. Tilden, 1901 to 1904; G. F. Sibley, 1904 to 1909; F. H. Pratt, 1909.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The M. E. Church at the village was organized in August, 1856, Rev. William H. Crawford, pastor, although there was some church organization earlier, meetings being held in the town house by Father Ellis. During the next year the meeting house was built, through the efforts of John Heyer, Martin Mank and others, who put nearly all their means into the work. The meeting house was dedicated Oct. 28, 1857. We are unable to give a list of the first members, but among those early in the church were John Heyer and wife, Gilmore Miller and wife, William Schwartz and wife, Moses M. Richards and wife, Martin Mank, Gardner Achorn, Ward Adams and wife, Gideon Hoch and wife.

The meeting house was several times repaired and a bell was presented by Capt. Charles Comery.

The pastors have been William H. Crawford, Cyrus Phenix, Phineus Higgins, A. R. Lunt, John N. Marsh, Josiah Fletcher, H. B. Wardwell, John Collins, J. P. Simonton, Seth Beal, C. L. Haskell, William L. Brown, Orrin Tyler, J. R. Baker, E. H. Hadlock, D. B. Phelan, T. J. Wright, F. L. Hayward, J. A. Weed, T. A. Hodgdon, J. E. Lombard, L. L. Harris and N. R. Pearson.

The Winslow's Mills chapel was dedicated in September, 1894, and is connected with the Wal-doboro charge. A bell was placed in the belfry in 1907.

North Wal-doboro.

The North Wal-doboro Methodist church was organized in 1820, and has an eventful history which we have not been able to obtain. The meeting house was erected in 1843 and was supplied with a bell a dozen years ago.

Orff's Corner Meeting House.

The meeting house at Orff's Corner was built in 1839 by George W. Genthner, who sold only about half the pews. Consequently he made a financial loss. By a deed executed June 24, 1849, he sold pew No. 8 to Solomn Orff and John Hoch for thirty-five dollars. After his death his widow sold the remaining pews. Thirty-seven

years ago the high pulpit was removed, the doors taken from the pews and arms substituted. In 1895 the tower was built and new colored glass windows took the place of the old windows. Soon after a bell was purchased. It is connected with the North Waldoboro M. E. Church.

South Waldoboro Meeting Houses.

In 1855 it was decided to build a meeting house at South Waldoboro, but some contention arising two houses were built, Baptist and Congregational. Since 1860 the Congregational meeting house has been occupied by the Methodists. In the gale of September, 1869, the Baptist steeple was blown off and the steeple of the other church so weakened that it was soon after taken down. In 1909 the Baptists built a bell tower and added a bell. Rev. Sidney Packard is the pastor.

West Waldoboro and Dutch Neck.

In 1888 a chapel was erected at West Waldoboro and dedicated by the Methodists in August of that year. A Union Chapel was built on Dutch Neck in 1885-86, but has been occupied by the Methodists and connected with the Bremen and West Waldoboro Circuit of the M. E. Church.

A chapel was built near Mank's Corner and called "Monroe Chapel." A small chapel was also erected at Sprague's Corner in the Duck Puddle neighborhood.

King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M.

In former years the Masonic brethren of Waldoboro were connected with St. George Lodge of Warren. From 1807 to 1822 this fellowship existed. In 1822 an effort was made for a charter and it was then arranged for St. George Lodge to meet on alternate years in Waldoboro. In 1844, after a suspension of several years, caused by the Morgan excitement, work was resumed. St. George Lodge held meetings in Waldoboro, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Dora York, in a hall in Clark's building, and in Sproul's block. At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, in May, 1849, a charter was granted the following brethren: Joseph Clark, John Balch, George Sproul, Thomas Genthner, James Cole, Jacob Ludwig, Joseph Miller, James Cook, Aaron Kaler, Isaac B. Humphrey, John W. Tebbetts, William Bearce, Charles Castner, Lewis S. Soule, and Rufus Rich, and these brethren were instituted into a lodge in January, 1850, and designated as King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61. The lodge room was in Sproul's block.

In 1854 the Lodge being burned and charter destroyed, a new charter was issued to Joseph Miller, John Balch, Lewis S. Soule, C. C. Atwell, William Eugley, Thomas Genthner, John W. Tebbetts, Alden F. Miller, William Bearce and William S. Cochran. A lodge room was estab-

lished in the Samson block where the lodge remained till 1879 when more commodious rooms were found in Clark's building. In the fall of 1902 the Lodge moved to rooms which had been finished for it in the Mathews & Gay building. The present membership in 114.

Wiwurna Chapter, No. 34, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1895 and received a charter the next year. It has a membership of fifty-two.

Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Odd Fellowship in Waldoboro dates back to Medomak Lodge, No. 23, which was instituted Jan. 20, 1845. In 1850 the lodge reported 65 members; invested funds, \$500. The lodge was unfortunate in having been burned out three times, the last time in 1854, from the effects of which it never rallied. The whole number initiated was 93. The following became members of the Grand Lodge: C. C. Atwell, John H. Kennedy, Alden Jackson, William Ludwig, A. T. Moses, and John B. Wildes.

Germania Lodge, No. 57, was instituted Nov. 22, 1877, with the following charter members: William B. Creamer, Charles D. Creamer, Osmay S. Head, Charles H. Lilly, Harvey C. Heyer, Webster L. Mathews and Aaron O. Winchenbach. The lodge finished a hall in the Schwartz & Castner building, which was subsequently pur-

chased. The lodge remained there till 1904, when a move was made to the elegant rooms in the new Odd Fellows' building on Jefferson street. This lodge has been very prosperous, having a membership of 175, and owning two buildings.

Good Luck Rebekah Lodge, No. 72, was instituted Feb. 28, 1896, and has a membership of 108.

Maine Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Maine Lodge, K. of P., was instituted Jan. 7, 1895, with the following charter members: George Bliss, Edwin O. Clark, George L. Welt, Jesse K. Willett, Osmay S. Head, Herbert L. Leavitt, L. C. Mank, G. W. Rowe, W. E. Philbrook, W. M. Sides, L. W. Parsons, W. C. Creamer, E. S. Perkins, Harrison Hilton, W. S. Winslow, W. E. Clark, F. B. Miller, F. O. Miller, B. A. Boggs, A. E. Boggs, John Burkett, M. M. Johnson, J. W. Sanborn, F. B. Hahn, C. A. Richards, C. H. Howard, P. S. Whitney, C. H. Curtis, J. C. Chipman, G. O. Waltz.

A fine lodge room was fitted up in Union block which was burned in 1900, when the Lodge moved into their present commodious rooms in the Jackson building. It has a membership of 100.

Ermine Assembly, Pythian Sisterhood, was instituted March 11, 1902, merged into Temple of Pythian Sisters, in February, 1907. Present membership 35.

Waldoboro Grange.

Waldoboro Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 406, was chartered April 1, 1893. It holds its meetings in Grand Army hall. It has a membership of 113.

Maple Grange at North Waldoboro is in a flourishing condition.

Charles Keizer Post, G. A. R.

Charles Keizer Post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized March 30, 1885, its charter being dated April 25, 1885. It was named for Charles Keizer, a member of Company E, 20th Maine regiment, killed at Laurel Hill, near Spottsylvania, Va. The charter members were Samuel L. Miller, James H. Stanwood, F. M. Eveleth, Thomas R. Hogue, William H. Levensaler, George G. Benner, Austin Keizer, Danby L. Creamer, Toleman Mathews, James Ludwig, Elijah S. Levensaler, George W. Young, John W. Palmer, David H. Kimball, Frank A. Hutchins, Isaac W. Comery, Byron M. Castner, Thomas A. Kaler, Robert Creamer, Aaron O. Winchenbach. The Post owns the building in which it meets. Its membership is 31.

The Woman's State Relief Corps, No. 56, was organized May 27, 1889. It has a membership of 29.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A genealogical table of the former inhabitants of Waldoboro, involving the labor of years, would necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory, but a history of the town would not be acceptable which did not give some special account of its founders and notable citizens. In this chapter, therefore, an attempt will be made to give sketches of citizens, who have been prominent in theological, legal and medical professions and in politics. It is a matter of regret that we have no information concerning such men as Dr. John Christopher Walleazer, Dr. John G. Borne-man, Charles Leistner and others.

CONRAD HEYER.

Conrad¹ Heyer, considered the first white child born in the present town of Waldoboro, after the first permanent settlement, was born at Schenck's Point, on the eastern side of Broad Bay, April 10, 1749. His father, Martin Heyer, died from exposure and hunger during the winter before Conrad was born. He grew to manhood in the settlement. When the first meeting house

1. The Germany way of spelling this is Konrad.

was dedicated he was among the singers, although only about fifteen years of age. At twenty-two he was an active member of the German Lutheran church. On the breaking out of the Revolution he appears to have been in Boston, probably having gone thither in one of the coasting vessels. He immediately joined the army at Cambridge. He must have enlisted from some other colony than Massachusetts, as his name does not appear on the Massachusetts rolls. However, he served long and faithfully in the ranks of those who fought for independence. He was stationed at Ticonderoga where he helped construct portions of the fortifications. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, forming one of the Vanguard on that occasion when the troops suffered much from the cold, being poorly clad. After the war Mr. Heyer settled on a farm in the north part of the town. He enjoyed the distinction of being not only the first white person born in town, but living to greater age than any other citizen ever attained. He never was, until the winter he died, confined a day by sickness. He died Feb. 19, 1856, aged 106 years, 10 months, 9 days. A full account of his burial with military honors is given in Chapter XVI.

REV. JOHN MARTIN SHAEFFER.

Rev. John Martin Shæffer was the first German Protestant minister in Waldoboro. He was.

sometimes called Dr. Shæffer, not because he had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, but for the reason that he had some knowledge of bleeding and blistering, and not only preached the gospel but practiced medicine. He was a native of Germany but came to Broad Bay from Boston. He was introduced into the settlement by General Waldo, or his son-in-law, Mr. Fluker, soon after the second colony arrived in 1753. At the commencement of the Revolution he was a tory and carried his political doctrines into the pulpit. He invariably refused to pray for the success of the American armies. He was a smart preacher and a good singer. His moral character was rather equivocal. He left a wife in Germany, seduced the wife of another and brought her to this country with him. He was profane, intemperate and gradually lost all influence as a minister of the gospel. He made the settlers believe it was necessary to be bled every spring, for which he received a regular fee of fifty cents. He is said to have charged a stated fee for every funeral, marriage, and for every baptism, which he was careful to have paid before performing the rite.

These emoluments, with such advantages as his prosperity, influence and superior education, enabled him to take in making bargains, soon rendered him opulent. He engaged in navigation,

took lumber and wood of the settlers at his own price, liquidating the accounts in his own way. Many a poor German had to work a week for him, to pay for the annual loss of blood in himself and family, and when any considerable sickness occurred, a sloop hold full of wood went to pay the doctor's bill. He remained in Waldoboro after being deposed from the church. He finally removed to Warren. While absent in Boston his house was entered by four men in disguise, who seized the women, pinioned their arms and confined them in the cellar. Then they broke open the closets and chests and carried off the gold and silver they contained. Thus went a larger part of the doctor's ill-gotten hoard. He returned in rage and despair and plunging still deeper into intemperance, expired on the 20th of April, 1794. Mr. Copeland, who had been administrator of the doctor's estate, married the widow on the 20th of August following.

REV. FREDERICK GRUHNER.

Rev. Frederick Gruhner, (commonly pronounced Kroner) was born at or near Frankfort on the Mayne in Germany. He was well versed in Latin, German and French languages and in theology. He was licensed to preach the gospel as a German Lutheran teacher. After the departure of Rev. Dr. Theobald, it is believed he recommended Gruhner to the people of Waldo-

boro. He was examined by a committee consisting of Dr. Walleazer, Jacob Ludwig, Joseph Ludwig and Conrad Heyer and found qualified. In the pulpit he was graceful and eloquent. A short time after his settlement he married a daughter of John Ulmer. It was soon discovered that he spent much time, on week days, at the tavern where he indulged in drinking and card playing. He contracted debts and became embarrassed. Forseeing that his career would end in his dismissal, he preached his last sermon, from the text: John the Evangelist, 7th Chapter, 34th verse. The next morning those who sought him could not find him for he had started early on horseback, and proceeded west beyond the reach of his creditors. Neither his friends, nor his wife were ever advised of his whereabouts or pursuits.

REV. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS RODOLPHUS BENEDICTUS

RITZ.¹

The minister with the long name was born in Germany in 1752, and received a classical education at the University of Helmstadt. He emigrated to this country in 1784, and was ordained in Pennsylvania minister of the German Lutheran Church in 1793. He came to Waldoboro in 1794 and continued as pastor until his death which occurred Feb. 21, 1811, at the age of 59 years. He

1. This name has been spelled Retz.

was the first minister who occupied the pulpit of the old meeting house after its removal to its present site. He always preached in the German language. After he was settled in Waldoboro he married Margaret Hahn and was given a farm twenty-five rods wide extending from the Medomak river to the Kaler pond. His dwelling house was north of the cemetery and not far from the church. It was a timber house, dovetailed at the corners and was torn down after his death. When first called upon by the neighboring clergy Mr. Ritz was able to converse with them only in Latin. He was a dignified man as was becoming his position. His nearest approach to levity ever known of him is contained in the following anecdote: Mr. Demuth had taken offence and refused to speak to him. Mr. Ritz in company with a friend, passing him one day, in the usual manner without a nod, the friend observed: "There goes Mr. Demuth." "Nein, nein," said the minister, "neicht Meister Demuth, Meister Hochmuth." May 22, 1809, he certified that he had received a lot of land in lieu of a hundred acres of ministerial lands.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM STARMAN.

Mr. Starman was a native of Germany, born in Lenep, near Elberfeld, in 1773, a subject of the Elector of Palatine. His father was pastor of the Lutheran church in Lenep. He received his edu-

cation in the schools of his native town and in his father's house. In the year 1796, he went to New York where he boarded a greater part of the time in the family of Dr. Guisenhainer. The doctor, seeing he was religiously inclined, encouraged him to prepare for the gospel ministry. He did so, was examined by the Lutheran Synod and accepted. After the death of Mr. Ritz, a meeting of the church was held and Capt. Charles Miller was delegated with power to go to Philadelphia and engage a preacher. He visited the church in Philadelphia and was recommended to Mr. Starman. After conversing with him he gave him a call to come to Waldoboro. Whereupon he set out on his journey and arrived here and preached his first sermon in the old German meeting house late in the fall of 1812.

Soon after Mr. Starman's settlement in Waldoboro, his friends advised him to marry. They went so far as to designate who he should marry. The lady designated consented to the conditions and they were married.

For the first eight years in Waldoboro he preached entirely in German, but perceiving that the use of German was dying out and that in a few years English would take its place, he made the latter language a study and in 1820 he ventured to preach his first English sermon in his own meeting house. This sermon cost him much

labor in the writing and much effort in its delivery but he made himself well understood. From 1820 to 1835 he preached an English sermon one Sunday in four; than one half the time in German and half in English. About 1840 he preached one Sunday in four in German and on those days the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The church had been divided from the first between the Lutherans and German Reformed. At the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the former took the bread and wine from the communion service themselves, while the latter had the bread put into their mouths and the wine cup held to their lips by the deacon. Mr. Starman labored hard and long to reconcile these trifling differences and finally he had the satisfaction of seeing both sects come to the same communion table and unite in undivided fellowship.

Mr. Starman was in person about six feet in height; in manner bland and courteous, stately and graceful in his movements. In preaching he was eloquent and rapid in delivery in German. In English he was somewhat embarrassed, owing to the difference of idiom of the languages. For example, in one of his English sermons he was speaking of the tongue, of its influence and power over the character and happiness of society, and he said: "Like the helm of a ship it is." He

made such advances in the English language that he was able to act as a member of the superintending school committee. He died Sept. 25, 1854. The intelligence of his death was received by the people of Waldoboro, of all religious denominations, with heartfelt sorrow.

COL. JACOB LUDWIG.

Jacob Ludwig was born in Germany in 1730; settled at Broad Bay in 1753; married Margaret Hilt in 1755. He and his brother Joseph located on opposite sides of the Medomak river immediately after their arrival and the farms they took up they continued to occupy till their death. Colonel Ludwig held many offices, from common road surveyor to town representative. He acquired enough of the English language to enable him to record the early transactions of the town intelligibly. In the latter part of the French and Indian war he seems to have resided in Boston where he enlisted in the army and did service at Ticonderoga, Lake George and Crown Point. In 1776 he was chosen captain of company sent to Castine for the protection of that place. His knowledge of both English and German eminently fitted him to act as a magistrate among a mixed population. He retained his faculties till the time of his death, which took place in Waldoboro, Jan. 1, 1826.

DR. THEOBALD.

Dr. Ernest Frederick Philip Theobald was at Doernigheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, Dec. 2, 1750. He graduated from the University of Gottingen in 1772. He studied medicine and also fitted himself for the ministry. Having an acquaintance with Baron Reidesel, he obtained a commission as chaplain in the Hessian Division of Burgoyne's army which surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. A portion of these prisoners, including Dr. Theobald, were marched to Boston and paroled. He appears to have been in Dresden in 1778. If so he must have come to Waldoboro later as tradition makes his stay here about three years. He was married to Sally Rittal at Pownalboro, (now Dresden) Feb. 22, 1781, by Jonathan Bowman, Esq. He may have been here between these dates. He died in Dresden in 1809, leaving several sons and daughters.¹

WATERMAN THOMAS.

It seems strange that a man of so much prominence should be so little known. He came from Mansfield, Mass., and was engaged in trade. When the town was incorporated he was chosen the first moderator, and in 1799, when the Custom House was established, he was appointed Col-

1. Charles E. Allen, Esq.

lector of Customs. He was a nephew of Major General John Thomas, who died at Chamblee, Canada, June 2, 1776. Waterman Thomas was a man of great popularity, doing an extensive business. By virtue of authority conferred upon him by the act of incorporation of the town of Thomaston, he issued the warrant, to Mason Wheaton, warning all inhabitants and freeholders to assemble and choose all necessary town officers. From this act the town is said to take its name. He built a fine house near Thomas's Hill which was burned about forty-five years ago. In later years his fortune departed and he became a defaulter.

DR. BENJAMIN BROWN.

Benjamin Brown, M. D., was born in Swansea, Mass., Sept. 23, 1756. He was a descendant of Chad Brown and Roger Williams. In 1778 he was surgeon on board the frigate Boston, commanded by Capt. Samuel Tucker, under orders to convey Hon. John Adams as envoy to France. He probably served with Tucker also on the sloop of war Thorn. Dec. 21, 1780, he was married to Susannah Wells. Dr. Brown oscilated between Bremen, Waldoboro and Providence, and finally located in Waldoboro between 1800 and 1802.

Dr. Brown was a physician and surgeon of the old school and he continued in practice in Waldoboro till his death which occurred Sept. 17, 1831.

Roads were not so numerous in those days and he traveled on horseback, carrying his medicine in saddle bags. That he enjoyed the confidence of the people was shown by his election to the Legislature and Representative to Congress serving from Dec. 4th, 1815 to March 3d, 1817. He was at one time largely interested in shipping, but lost his property through capture by the French and thereafter had to depend upon his profession for his support.

After the completion of his term as President, Hon. John Adams came to Waldoboro and was hospitably entertained by Dr. Brown.

HENRY FREDERICK HELMERSHAUSEN.

Henry Frederick Helmershausen was born at Wallichen, an estate near Weimar, in the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, March 27, 1851. He had two sons. The eldest, Henry Frederick Helmershausen, born Sept. 3, 1784, married Lydia McLintock in Waldoboro, July 22, 1817, died Aug. 24, 1865.

Henry Frederick Helmershausen, Senior, served in the war of the Revolution from March 11, 1778, to March 11, 1781, in Col. Elisha Sheldon's 2nd Continental Light Dragoons. He was commissioned as Forage Master Oct. 3, 1780, and placed in charge of a brigade of teams loaded with stores for the continental army Aug. 22, 1781. He came to Waldoboro in 1802. Being

about to visit his old home in Germany he received the following document from the Waldoboro selectmen :

Waldoboro, May 7, 1805.

This may certify to whom it concerns, that Henry Frederick Helmershausen has been an inhabitant of this town for three years past, and he has always maintained the character of a good citizen, and as such we take this method of recommending him.

JACOB LUDWIG	}	Selectmen of
GEORGE DEMUTH		the Town of
THOMAS MCGUYER		Waldoborough.

He left Boston in the ship Adams, May 31, 1805, and returned from Hamburg, April 30, 1806. His wife Anna died in Waldoboro, July 2, 1831. Both his sons served in the war of 1812. One of his most noted grandsons was Rev. Edwin Adams Helmershausen, born in 1842, died in 1873; in the ministry of the M. E. Church eleven years; Presiding Elder. One of his granddaughters is Adella Helmershausen, the poetess, residing in Chicago. He was buried in the Robinson burying ground, Jefferson.

JOSHUA HEAD.

Joshua Head was born in Boston, July 18, 1767, and died in Warren, Aug. 3, 1841. He married a sister of the wife of Governor King. He came to Waldoboro previous to 1795 and went into trade with his brother John, who was postmaster of Waldoboro twenty-six years. He had another brother in Warren and one in Bos-

ton, all merchants. Joshua Head erected the mansion at Kaler's Corner, now owned by G. W. Clouse. The farm connected consisted of 125 acres. He was a candidate for Congress.

CHARLES MILLER.

Son of Frank and Anna Miller, was born in Waldoboro, November 5, 1772; died there November 26, 1846; married first, Elizabeth Kinsell, born in Waldoboro, 1766, died there February 18, 1817; married second, Fanny Boyd of Wiscasset, intentions of marriage filed March 12, 1819. She was born July 28, 1780; died Waldoboro, October 23, 1846.

Charles Miller was for many years one of the leading business men in his community, and was prominent and influential in public affairs. He devoted himself almost exclusively to his business interests, in the affairs of his native town and state, and in a quiet way rendered effective service to the party with which he was politically indented. In 1816, Mr. Miller represented Waldoboro in the General Court of Massachusetts, and was a member of the lower branch of the Maine legislature in 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1833 and 1834, a legislative career exceeded by few, and marked by good judgment and honorable service.

Mr. Miller passed his early life on the home farm in Waldoboro, and his education was that which he was able to obtain by attendance during

the winter months at the district school. His deficiencies in early education were neutralized by a shrewd observation, and a careful and continued reading of general and secular literature, aided by a natural aptitude for acquiring information.

After he moved to the village he engaged in trade dealing in a line of goods which embraced nearly every article required for family and general use. At first his business ventures were conducted on a small scale, but as they continued to increase he entered upon a notable career of ship building which covered many years of active and intelligent service. During his fifty years of business life, he built in his shipyard on the Medomak river a fleet of 25 vessels, the lumber for which was procured from the neighboring forests. He retained the sole ownership of nearly every vessel he constructed. With his vessel holdings and other forms of property, he left at his death a considerable fortune.

FREDERICK CASTNER.

Frederick Castner, who died in Waldoboro, Sept. 26, 1876, at the age of 98 years, 9 months, was born in Waldoboro and had always been a resident of the village. He successfully followed the business of merchant and shipbuilder, and for several years served the town as selectman, though all the time his own political party was in the minority. He was a member of Colonel Reed's

battalion when it went to the defense of Camden in 1814. His property was destroyed by fire three times within seven years.

COL. ISAAC G. REED.

Col. Isaac Gardner Reed was born in Littleton, Mass., Nov. 16, 1783. His father, Isaac Reed, was a graduate of Harvard College. His mother, Mary Gardner, was a daughter of Isaac Gardner, who was slain at Lexington. He graduated from Harvard College, class of 1803. He read law with Hon. John Locke of Bellerica, and, having been admitted to the bar, he came to Jefferson in 1807. March 2, 1808, he removed to Waldoboro, where he entered upon the practice of his profession with untiring energy and gratifying success. He married the widow of George D. Smouse. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Maine and designed and prepared the seal of the State. He took great interest in military matters and rose to the rank of colonel of the militia. His figure on horseback always attracted attention. He died in Waldoboro, April 26, 1847.

WILLIAM J. FARLEY.

William Jewett Farley was fitted for college at Lincoln and Hebron academies and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1820. He read law with Col. Isaac G. Reed and was admitted to the bar of Lincoln County after the

usual period of study. He located first in Camden in 1825. From Camden he moved the next year to Thomaston. He was a candidate for Congress twice but was defeated. He died in Thomaston, July 16, 1839, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

WILLIAM SPROUL.

William Sproul was born in Bristol. He was a son of James Sproul, who came from the north of Ireland to Bristol about 1740. William married Jane Johnson of Bristol, and removed to Waldoboro in the spring of 1797, purchasing the farm and mills of John Ulmer, which extended westward from the river and included much of the present business part of the village. He built a house which was moved off when the Sproul block was built. He was engaged in shipbuilding in Bristol and continued to some extent in Waldoboro. He died in Waldoboro, April 18, 1840. His son George was born here April 23, 1800.

HENRY KENNEDY.

Dea. Henry Kennedy was born in the north western part of Waldoboro, Sept. 23, 1797, and died at his home in Waldoboro village, Oct. 13, 1875, at the age of 76 years. His boyhood was spent upon the farm. In 1824 he came to Waldoboro village and commenced business as a trader in partnership with Joseph Clark. Dissolving his connection with Mr. Clark, he entered

upon the business of shipbuilding which he followed till his death. He filled several positions as a town officer and represented Lincoln county in the Maine Senate. In 1837 he united with the Baptist church and in 1844 was chosen Deacon. He was devoted to the church and was its most able supporter during his life. His benevolence was broad; he was a friend of the sick and the poor and always ready to contribute to objects of charity. He was connected with the militia and at the time of the Aroostook war held the rank of Brigadier General.

SAMUEL W. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson was born in Jefferson, Nov. 30, 1812. Died in Waldoboro, May 25, 1896. He came to Waldoboro, Oct. 1, 1853, to assume the duties of Deputy Collector of Customs. He served eight years in the Custom House, after which he remained in Waldoboro. In 1863 he was elected a director of the Medomak Bank, and Oct. 24, 1864, was chosen President. He was representative from Waldoboro to the legislature in 1864 and 1865. For many years he was town clerk and he frequently served as selectman and assessor. In town affairs he was considered authority, and he was always interested in the town.

JOHN BULFINCH.

John Bulfinch was born in Boston, Sept. 29,

1791, and died at his home in Waldoboro, Nov. 23, 1884, at the age of ninety-three years. He was the son of Jeremiah Bulfinch. In 1812 he graduated from Harvard University. He paid a portion of his college expenses by writing legal and official documents. He was the last survivor of his class. After graduation he sold the property in Malden, which he had inherited from his grandfather, John Bulfinch of Boston, and removed to Belfast, Me., where he became a teacher in the Belfast academy. He read law in the office of B. P. Field, Esq. of Belfast, and also with Hon. Samuel Thatcher of Warren, who was the attorney of General Knox. He was admitted to the bar at the Supreme Judicial Court at Wiscasset, in May, 1819.

He opened an office in Union where he remained seven years. He became interested in education and was four times elected a member of the school committee. On one occasion he incurred great personal danger by rescuing a young lad from drowning, for which act he was presented with a gold medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society. He was a man of small stature.

In November, 1823, Mr. Bulfinch removed to Waldoboro, where he continued to practice law. June 28, 1825, he married Sophrona Pike of Camden, who died Dec. 27, 1859.

He had an extensive practice in the courts of

Lincoln county and was considered a sound lawyer and careful adviser. As the early allotments of land were often poorly defined, boundry lines were frequently contested, and on many occasions it was necessary for him to unite the labors of surveyor to those of the lawyer.

The people of Waldoboro were very generally engaged in shipbuilding and commerce, with which interests Mr. Bulfinch soon became associated. With his son-in-law, Capt. H. H. Lovell, he purchased the ship "Jenny Lind," which after two voyages to Europe, was sold in New York. The ship "Wings of the Morning" was then built in Waldoboro, and dispatched under command of Capt. Lovell to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

At Waldoboro Mr. Bulfinch continued active in all that related to the schools and for a number of years he aided in maintaining a private academy. He possessed a fine literary taste and culture and amid all the cares of a busy life he retained a practical knowledge of the classical languages. In his old age he might frequently be seen reading the Greek testament or the Latin Commentaries of Cæsar.

GEORGE D. SMOUSE.

George Demuth Smouse was born in Waldoboro, Feb. 5, 1799, and died in Waldoboro, May 17, 1880, aged 81 years, 3 months. He was old-

est son of Capt. George D. Smouse, a name now extinct in Waldoboro. His sister Bertha married Dr. John G. Brown. When the Medomak Bank was organized in 1836, Mr. Smouse was chosen President and he was a director of the bank forty-four years. He was an active member of the German Protestant Society. He was in the ship-building business with his half-brother, Isaac Reed, and Augustus Welt, under the name of Reed, Welt & Co. which continued till his death. His knowledge of the early history of Waldoboro was very accurate and full, his honesty was proverbial, his word as good as his bond.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

Hon. Nathaniel Groton was born in Waldoboro and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1814. He commenced the study of law in the office Col. Isaac G. Reed and finished it with Hon. Benjamin Ames of Bath. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Bath. In 1832 and 1834 he was elected senator from Lincoln County and in the latter year was appointed Judge of Probate, a position he held by successive executive appointment till near the time of his death which occurred at Bath, Oct. 25, 1858.

DR. JOHN G. BROWN.

Dr. John G. Brown, son of Dr. Benjamin Brown, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1797. He received an academical course at Lincoln

Academy and studied medicine with his father and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1826. He practiced his profession several years in Waldoboro, and married Miss Bertha Smouse. He built the house on the corner of Main and Church streets, now owned by Capt. John B. Stahl, which he sold to the late James Hovey. He removed to the city of Bangor, then to Roxbury, Mass. From Roxbury he removed to Reading where he died in 1866.

DR. JOHN MANNING.

Dr. John Manning was born in Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 12, 1789. He graduated from Harvard College in 1810 and became a physician. The same year his father fitted him out with a horse, saddle, saddle bags filled with medicine, and told him to "shift for himself." He started for Waldoboro with a letter of introduction to Payn Elwell, a former resident of Gloucester, and was some ten days on the journey, every day of which it rained. His success in obtaining patients in competition with Dr. Brown was not flattering the first three or four years, and he obtained appointment on board the Privateer "Monmouth" sailing from Portland, but he made only one voyage and returned to Waldoboro, where he gradually secured standing and the good will of the older physicians, not only here but in surrounding towns, and was frequently called in con-

sultation. He continued in practice and meantime acted as town clerk. In 1834 he was chosen senator for Lincoln county. In 1842, he removed his family to Rockport, Mass., where he practiced till his death which occurred Feb. 7, 1852. He lived in Waldoboro in the house now owned by Miss Elizabeth Genthner.

HON. ISAAC REED.

Hon Isaac Reed was born in Waldoboro, Aug. 22, 1809, and was the oldest son of Col. Isaac G. Reed. He fitted for college at Bloomfield Academy, but, as he preferred mercantile life, he decided not to enter college. He was senior member of the well-known firm of Reed, Welt & Co., and was President of the Waldoboro State and National Bank during its entire existence of thirty-two years. From 1843, for more than twenty-five years, he presided over the Waldoboro town meetings. He was a member of the board of selectmen for many years; he represented the town in the Maine legislature six times and was elected to the Maine senate five times, and he was a member of the State board of Agriculture and a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital. In 1854 and 1855 he was the whig candidate for governor and served as State Treasurer in 1856; he was a member of the thirty-second Congress, and it was through his influence that an appropriation was obtained to build the Wal-

doboro Custom House and Post Office. He died in Waldoboro, Sept. 19, 1887.

REUBEN SEIDERS.

Reuben Seiders, son of Jacob Seiders, was born in Waldoboro, in 1809. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1831, and from the Harvard Divinity School in Cambridge in 1836, becoming a Unitarian preacher. He was united in marriage with a Miss Austin, taking her name. The Austin family possessed an ample fortune and Mr. Austin, as we may call him, preached only when it was convenient for him to do so. He died in Cambridge in 1847.

DR. WILLIAM LUDWIG.

William Ludwig studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Brown and after two full courses of lectures he graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, class of 1825, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Waldoboro where he died in 1849.

DR. HIRAM BLISS.

Dr. Hiram Bliss was born in Vershire, Vt., May 18, 1805. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1825, and practiced his profession at Vershire and at Longmeadow, Mass. He came to Waldoboro in 1833 and practiced medicine here till his death which occurred Jan. 26, 1874.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

John H. Kennedy was born in Jefferson where he received a common school education. He came to Waldoboro and read law with Col. Isaac G. Reed, whom Mr. Kennedy always referred to as "Colonel Reed."

Mr. Kennedy had a large law practice and was also interested in shipping. He was one of the leading lawyers of Lincoln County, and was County Attorney of that county when it included what is now Knox, Sagadahoc and Androscoggin. A leading lawyer of his day said of him: "Kennedy's plain, simple manner of addressing a jury, makes him a hard man to meet." He was noted for his honesty, generosity, genial disposition and the simplicity and carelessness of his dress. He was familiarly known and called "John H."

He died in Waldoboro, March 30, 1863, aged 45 years.

ALBION P. OAKES.

Albion P. Oakes was born in Sangerville, Maine, Aug. 14, 1826. He attended Foxcroft Academy and graduated from Waterville College, at eighteen. After graduation he studied law in Waterville and graduated from Balston Spar Law School. He first taught school in Waldoboro in 1847. Later he was a law partner of Hon. S. S. Marble. He married Miss Ella A. Clark, Oct. 17, 1853, and died in Waldoboro, June 21, 1859.

CAPT. HERMAN KOPPERHOLDT.

Captain Kopperholdt was born in Aarhuus, North Denmark, June 22, 1814. Having finished his education, he went to sea as a cabin boy with his uncle. He sailed in various crafts till 1835, when he arrived in Charleston, S. C., where he shipped on the ship *Majestic* of Thomaston. In 1853 he took command of ship *Ella A. Clark*. In 1859, having sold the ship *Ella A. Clark* in Liverpool, he came here and was put in command of ship *J. Webster Clark*. In 1863, he took the new ship *Edwin Clark*, and when he left this ship he retired from the sea. He died in Waldoboro, Jan. 11, 1891.

CAPT. H. H. LOVELL.

Harvey Hinckley Lovell was born in Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 30, 1817, and died in Waldoboro, April 20, 1899. He went to sea at the age of fifteen years and at nineteen was an officer. A few years later he was master. He successfully commanded two barks and several ships, among them the *Jenny Lind*, *Wings of the Morning* and *John Harvey*. He came to Waldoboro in 1851 and retired from active business in 1873. He married a daughter of John Bulfinch, Esq.

HON. SEBASTIAN S. MARBLE.

Mr. Marble was born in Dixfield, March 1, 1817. He practiced law in Wilton and Dixfield and came to Waldoboro in 1851 and continued

his law practice. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at Waldoboro from 1861 to 1863, and Collector from 1863 to 1866; was Register of Bankruptcy from 1867 to 1870, U. S. Marshal for Maine from 1870 to 1878. He was elected to the Maine Senate in 1882, 1884, and 1886, and as President of the Senate, became Governor on the death of Governor Bodwell.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Joseph Clark was born in Jefferson where he received such education as the common schools afforded. In his early years he taught school. In 1823 he came to Waldoboro and went into trade, taking as a partner the following year, Henry Kennedy. This partnership continued three years. A year or two after the dissolution, both Mr. Clark and Mr. Kennedy commenced shipbuilding the same season, Mr. Clark building a top-sail schooner at the cove just above the shoe factory. This property he afterwards sold to William Matthews. In 1835 he built the ship *Sea Lion* in Smouse's yard on the west side. He soon afterwards purchased the property near the bridge which he used as a ship yard till his death, launching large ships where nobody thought it could be done. During his long career as a ship-builder, he launched forty vessels of all dimensions and rigs. The first few years of Mr. Clark's residence in Waldoboro, was a struggle for a start in

life, but success seemed to attend his every undertaking, and he soon ranked as one of the wealthy men of this region. At the time of his death he was probably the richest man in Lincoln County. His death, which occurred July 19, 1875, was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

Mr. Clark furnished employment to a large number of mechanics. His course after the great fire of 1854, when he was urged to make some other town his abode, showed he had the welfare of Waldoboro at heart. When the project of building the Knox and Lincoln railroad was started it met his favor. Upon the completion of the road he was made a Director, which position he held at the time of his death.

DR. DANIEL WILSON.

About 1850 there came from Newport, Me., one Daniel Wilson, a botanical doctor, who had a great run of business for several years. After living in Damariscotta, Warren and Rockland, his fame and practice gradually declined and he died a town charge in Waldoboro.

BELA B. HASKELL.

Mr. Haskell was born in Hardwich, Mass., Oct. 27, 1805. At the age of sixteen years, he was induced to come to Waldoboro by William Haskell, who was a partner of William Sproul. He walked to Boston and took a packet for Waldoboro where he learned the trade of carding and

cloth dressing. He went to Windsor and spent three years in a carding and cloth mill. Returning to Waldoboro he married Miss Elzira Sproul and went into trade with George Sproul. In 1837 he went into partnership with Isaac Reed, which partnership continued ten years. He was interested in shipbuilding. He was Collector of Customs under the administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. He was the first and only cashier of the Waldoboro Bank. He died in Godfrey, Ill., April 24, 1887, aged 82 years.

ALDEN JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson was born in Jefferson where his boyhood was passed. His education and skill in penmanship early brought him to the notice of the public and after serving in many responsible positions he removed to Augusta to become Deputy Secretary of State under Hon. John G. Sawyer, serving from 1850 to 1853. He was Secretary of State in 1854, 1855 and 1857. He was Secretary of the electoral college of Maine in 1856 and 1872. As a member of the Superintending School Committee and Board of Assessors of Waldoboro, as well as a business man and citizen, Mr. Jackson was always in advance. He married Caroline, oldest daughter of Joseph Clark. His death from Bright's Disease, occurred in Waldoboro, July 11, 1877, aged 67 years.

MOSES M. RICHARDS.

Moses M. Richards was born in Temple, Maine, Feb. 15, 1830, and died in Waldoboro, July 29, 1909. He moved to Waldoboro in 1853. Before coming to Waldoboro he worked for Moses Bailey in Winthrop, making oil cloth carpeting. He located at Fish's Corner and sold goods and bought wool on the road for twenty years. In 1873, he went into the business in Waldoboro, which grew into the clothing manufactory of M. M. Richards & Co., himself traveling on the road as salesman. When he left off traveling he was the oldest traveling salesman in the State of Maine. He was the oldest male member of the M. E. Church. Whatever he undertook and wherever he went he was a power of strength. He was the last of his family.

HARRIET NEWELL HASKELL.

Miss Harriet Newell Haskell, who died in Godfrey, Ill., May 6, 1907, was one of the most notable persons the town of Waldoboro ever produced. She was born in Waldoboro, Jan. 14, 1835, being 72 years old at the time of her death. Miss Haskell attended the Seminary at Castleton, Vt., and was graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1855. With her sister she opened a private school for young ladies in the Congregational chapel in Waldoboro and afterwards taught a year in Boston. She returned to Waldoboro and

taught till the fall of 1862 when she accepted the position of principal of Castleton Seminary, remaining till 1867, when she was chosen principal of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., with which she was identified till her death, a period of nearly forty years. During this time, under her judicious management, the buildings were rebuilt and improved and the reputation of the Seminary kept up to the standard.

Upon the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation, Mt. Holyoke Seminary conferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Literature. July 1, 1860, she united with the Congregational church in Waldoboro, and retained her membership till her death.

Miss Haskell was a woman of remarkable executive ability and wide influence, gaining the love and respect of all with whom she came in contact. She was known as the "Grand Woman of the West," a title of which she was eminently worthy. In Waldoboro she is remembered by the older generation for her sterling qualities and skill as a teacher. One of the touching episodes of her life was the love which existed between herself and Miss Emily G. Alden, an attachment which began when they were room mates at Mt. Holyoke Seminary and continued unabated through her entire eventful life.

FRANK MILLER.

Among those who came with Waldo's German emigrants to Maine, in 1753, was Frank Miller, from whom the Millers of Waldoboro claim a direct lineage. He was born in Germany in 1725. Although the exact spot of his birth is not positively known, it is now generally conceded that he was born in or near Bremen, one of the three free cities of the new German Empire, situated on the river Weser, about fifty miles from the sea, and about sixty miles southwest of Hamburg.

On his arrival at Waldoboro, he settled on a tract of land allotted him by Waldo's agent, situated about two miles westward of the present limits of the village. His family at this time consisted of himself, wife and son Henry, who was born the year preceding his father's emigration. Frank Miller at once began the laborious task of making a clearing and building a log cabin for himself and family. In a few years, by dint of perseverance, he became possessed of one of the largest and most productive farms in that region. This farm, through all the varying vicissitudes of time, has never been held by any parties other than those of the emigrant's ancestor's lineal descendants until recently.

Authorities differ as to the trade or calling of the Millers in Germany. One authority states

that they were farmers while another credits them with being paper manufacturers. One reason given for Frank Miller's coming to America was that Waldo held out to him extra inducements for carrying on the manufacture of paper in this country. However as the case may be, when he arrived at Waldoboro, he, like his fellow emigrants, found that the promises of Waldo could be as easily broken as made, and no alternative remained for him but to imitate the example of Adam, and make the earth yield to him her increase.

That he was acquainted with the art of paper making is evidenced from the fact that his brother, Thomas, who was to accompany him to America and engage in business with him here, disembarked when the vessel, in which he sailed in company with the German colony, touched at Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, and proceeded to London where he began the manufacture of paper. He died unmarried, leaving property to the amount of 1500 pounds. A few years ago a representative of the family opened a correspondence with C. D. Bernady, a claim agent of London, for the purpose of taking necessary steps to obtain possession of the property. As the claimant could not furnish the documentary proof required to show his descent from Frank Miller, the project was abandoned.

This proof which consists of the family records brought hither from Germany, met a most peculiar fate near the beginning of the present century. These records, together with the passports, were buried with Frank Miller's wife, who died in Waldoboro, October 26th, 1820, at the age of 90 years. This strange and incomprehensible proceeding was in compliance with her request made a short time before her death. To carry out such a request in the light of the value of these records to the genealogist, was a blunder worse than a crime, and can receive neither justification nor excuse. The coat-of-arms escaped burial, only to be burned in the great fire which visited Waldoboro, October 20th, 1846, and destroyed nearly the whole business portion of the village as well as several residences.

Frank Miller died in Waldoboro, February 21, 1805, and was buried in the old German churchyard. His grave is marked by an ancient slab, erected by his son Charles, and can be easily seen from the entrance of the church which was built within the sacred enclosure. Concerning his personal appearance and mental endowments, tradition is silent. The motive which induced him to emigrate to America, whether it was governed by public or private considerations, we do not know. Possibly it was governed by the desire to escape from the oppressive taxation and

other burdens which naturally follow in the track of long continued or oppressive wars, but as he in common with others had been accustomed to this state of things, it was more probable that he was induced to come to America to embrace such a brilliant opportunity as Waldo held out, to improve his condition and increase his means of support.—FRANK B. MILLER.

DEATH OF GEN. C. K. MILLER.

From the Bangor Whig and Courier, April 5, 1876.

Our citizens will be pained to learn of the sudden death, last evening, of Gen. Charles K. Miller, of paralysis, by which he was attacked between five and six o'clock, and which terminated his life at about ten o'clock. General Miller was one of our oldest and best known citizens, having held the office of postmaster many years, receiving his first appointment from President Van Buren, his commission dating May 21, 1839. He was re-appointed by President John Tyler, March 8th, 1844, and held the office until March 8th, 1848. He was again appointed by Andrew Johnson, August 24th, 1866, holding office, however, only until April 11th, 1867, when he was succeeded by Gen. George Fuller. General Miller was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and was respected by all who knew him. He survived his wife but a few months, she having died during the past winter. He leaves, we believe, but one child, the wife of

James Vose, Esq., of Washington, D. C., who has been greatly afflicted, having during the year past buried her only child, her mother, and is now called home to follow the remains of her father, and the last of the family to the grave. General Miller's age was about 75.

Charles Kinsell Miller, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Kinsell) Miller, was born in Waldoboro, March 19, 1803; died in Bangor, April 4, 1876. Married Jane O. Boyd of Wiscasset who was born February 7, 1800; died in Bangor, January 1, 1876. While a resident of Bangor, Mr. Miller was actively engaged in lumbering.

DR. FREDERICK ROBIE.

Dr. Frederick Robie was born in Gorham, Aug. 12, 1822, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1841, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced three years in Waldoboro. Since leaving Waldoboro he has resided in Gorham. He was appointed Paymaster by President Lincoln at the beginning of the civil war and was rewarded with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet in recognition of his valuable services to the Union cause. In 1872 and 1876 he was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and was also a member of the Executive Council, and was elected Governor of Maine in 1882. He is living in Gorham.

JOHN BALCH.

John Balch was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 7, 1800. He came to Waldoboro in 1834, and served as Postmaster of Waldoboro eight years and represented the town in the Legislature two terms. He was a Mason nearly forty years, having been made a Mason in St. George Lodge, Warren, and afterwards becoming a member of King Solomon's Lodge in Waldoboro. His business was that of a druggist. He died in Waldoboro, May 28, 1868, and was buried with masonic honors.

WILLIAM WHITE.

William White was born in Goshen, Mass., April 15, 1793, the youngest of ten children. In 1810 he came to Waldoboro and worked one winter, and afterwards worked in Camden, Belfast and Bangor and finally located in Waldoboro, where in 1822 he married Sarah Weaver. He worked at his trade, that of edge tool maker, seventy-five years, and died in Waldoboro, July 30, 1887, at the age of 94 years.

JOHN POLERECZKY.

John Polereczky, who took the first census of Waldoboro, was a Frenchman, distinguished as a soldier in the army under General Rochambeau, and resided in Dresden where he was town clerk for fifteen years.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

TOWN CLERKS.

1773	Jacob Ludwig	1842	John Manning
1784	Jabez Cole	1843	Elijah A. Daggett
1787	Jacob Ludwig	1844	James R. Groton
1789	Jabez Cole	1846	William H. Manning
1794	Jacob Ludwig	1848	Thomas Genthner
1795	Thomas McGuyer	1850	James D. Genthner
1809	Wm. H. Thomson	1853	Lincoln L. Kennedy
	Isaac G. Reed	1856	David N. Bond
1810	William H. Thomson	1857	Samuel W. Jackson
1813	Henry Flag	1861	Roscoe K. Benner
1824	John Manning	1862	Samuel W. Jackson
1834	Hector M. Brown	1872	George W. Sproul
1836	Isaac Reed	1879	Jesse K. Willett
1839	Henry Kennedy	1886	Percy E. Storer

TOWN TREASURERS.

1773	David Vinal	1849	Alfred Hovey
1777	Jacob Ludwig	1851	Daniel Castner
1784	Andrew Schenck	1853	Alden F. Miller
1786	John M. Schæfer	1856	Otis Miller
1788	Andrew Schenck	1859	John L. Allen
1790	Zebedee Simmons	1865	Henry Farrington
1794	Charles Samson	1867	William Eugley
1795	Jacob Winchenbach	1869	John Richards
1798	Charles Samson	1877	William Eugley
1800	Jacob Winchenbach	1879	Otis Miller
1801	William Sproul	1881	George Allen

1804	Joshua Head	1882	B. B. Haskell
1821	Payne Elwell	1883	M. W. Levensaler
1832	William R. Webb	1884	David W. Potter
1834	Samuel Morse	1885	M. W. Levensaler
1839	George Allen	1886	D. H. Pulsifer
1842	William R. Webb	1897	M. W. Levensaler
1844	Edward Benner	1907	Samuel L. Miller
1846	George Allen	1908	M. W. Levensaler

SELECTMEN.

1773	David Vinal, Christopher Newbert, John Weaver		
1774	Solomon Hewett, Michael Heisler, Andrew Schenck		
1775	Nathaniel Simmons, George Demuth, John Adam Levensaler		
1776	Jacob Winchenbach, Jacob Ludwig, Nathaniel Simmons		
1777	Waterman Thomas, ——— Soule, Nathaniel Simmons		
1778	Zebedee Simmons, George Ulmer, Abijah Waterman		
1779	Abijah Waterman, Zebedee Simmons, Conrad Seiders		
1780	David Vinal, Stephen Andros, Peter Cramer		
1781	Charles Samson, Jacob Ludwig, Andrew Schenck		
1782	Nathaniel Simmons, Peter Cramer, Jacob Ludwig		
1783	Jacob Ludwig, Joshua Howard, Philip Ulmer		
1784	Jacob Ludwig, John Martin Shæffer, Jacob Winchenbach		
1785	Waterman Thomas, John Martin Shæffer, Joseph Ludwig		
1786	Cornelius Turner, Andrew Schenck, Waterman Thomas		
1787	Jacob Ludwig, Joseph Ludwig, Stofel Newbert		
1788	Jacob Ludwig, Jacob Winchenbach, Stofel Newbert		
1789	Jacob Ludwig, George Demuth, Nathaniel Pitcher		
1790	Jacob Ludwig, Cornelius Turner, George Demuth		
1791	Jacob Ludwig, Joseph Ludwig, Stephen Andros		
1792	Joseph Ludwig, John Fitzgerald, George Clouse		
1793	Joseph Ludwig, George Demuth, Stephen Simmons		
1794	Jacob Ludwig, Stephen Simmons, Cornelius Turner		

- 1795 David Doane, Joseph Ludwig, George Demuth
- 1796 Cornelius Turner, Joseph Ludwig, George Demuth
- 1797 Jacob Ludwig, Stephen Andros, Thomas McGuyer
- 1798 Thomas McGuyer, Jacob Winchenbach, John Fitzgerald
- 1799 Thomas McGuyer, George Demuth, Jacob Ludwig
- 1800 William H. Thomas, Joseph Ludwig, Thomas McGuyer
- 1801 Thomas McGuyer, William H. Thomas, George Demuth
- 1802 Joshua Howard, Joseph Ludwig, Thomas McGuyer
- 1803 Joseph Ludwig, William H. Thomas, Abel Cole
- 1804 George Demuth, Thomas McGuyer, Cornelius Turner
- 1805 Thomas McGuyer, George Demuth, Jacob Ludwig
- 1806 Thomas McGuyer, Jacob Winchenbach, Jacob Ludwig
- 1807 Thomas McGuyer, George Demuth, Joseph Ludwig
- 1808 Christopher Crammer, Joseph Ludwig, William Groton
- 1809 Christopher Crammer, John Clark, Jacob Winchenbach
- 1810 Jacob Bornheimer, Charles Miller, Jacob Ludwig
- 1811 Isaac G. Reed, William Sproul, Benjamin Brown
- 1812 Joseph Ludwig, William Sproul, Isaac G. Reed
- 1813 Benjamin Brown, Charles Miller, Jacob Ludwig, Jr.
- 1814 Benjamin Brown, Charles Miller, Jacob Ludwig, Jr.
- 1815 Benjamin Brown, Charles Miller, Samuel Morse
- 1816 Elijah Davis, Jacob Winchenbach, Thomas Waterman
- 1817 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Charles Miller, Samuel Morse
- 1818 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Charles Miller, Jacob Winchenbach
- 1819 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Henry Flagg, Charles Miller
- 1820 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Charles Miller, Henry Flagg
- 1821 John Head, William Sproul, Charles Miller
- 1822 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Henry Flagg, Charles Miller
- 1823 Jacob Ludwig, Jr., Henry Flagg, Charles Miller
- 1824 Sedidiah Arnold, Charles Samson, Frederick Castner
- 1825 Charles Samson, Frederick Castner, John Manning
- 1826 Charles Samson, Frederick Castner, John Manning
- 1827 Charles Samson, Frederick Castner, William Cole

- 1828 William Cole, John Manning, Frederick Castner
1829 William Cole, George Demuth, Jacob Ludwig
1830 Jacob Ludwig, George Demuth, William Cole
1831 Jacob Ludwig, George Demuth, William Cole
1832 Jacob Ludwig, Charles Miller, William Cole
1833 Jacob Ludwig, Charles Kaler, John Currier, Jr.
1834 John Currier, Jr., John Manning, James R. Groton
1835 Jacob Ludwig, John Levensaler, John Currier, Jr.
1836 Jacob Ludwig, John Levensaler, Robert C. Webb
1837 John Levensaler, William Cole, George Kaler, 3d
1838 John Levensaler, William Cole, George Kaler, 3d
1839 Jacob Ludwig, Edward Benner, John Kaler, Jr.
1840 Jacob Ludwig, Edward Benner, John Kaler, Jr.
1841 Jacob Ludwig, Herman Mero, Abijah Sprague
1842 James Cook, Frederick Castner, Alexander Young
1843 James Cook, Frederick Castner, Henry Kennedy
1844 Charles Miller, John Levensaler, Thomas Russell
1845 Charles Miller, Christopher Crammer, Thomas Russell
1846 Joseph Groton, Jacob Bornheimer, Charles W. Caler
1847 James R. Groton, James Schwartz, 2d, John A. Levensaler
1848 James R. Groton, James Schwartz, 2d, Isaac Reed
1849 Isaac Reed, James Schwartz, 2d, Isaac G. Benner
1850 Isaac Reed, John H. Kennedy, Isaac G. Benner
1851 Isaac Reed, Edgar Day, George Farrington
1852 Isaac Reed, Edgar Day, George Farrington
1853 Isaac Reed, Edgar Day, George Farrington
1854 Thomas Genthner, Solomon M. Prock, Solomon Shuman
1855 Isaac Reed, William F. Storer, Cyrus C. Atwell
1856 Isaac Reed, Cyrus C. Atwell, Alfred Storer
1857 Alfred Storer, Augustus Welt, George Eugley
1858 Alfred Storer, Augustus Welt, George Eugley
1859 Augustus Welt, John Storer, 2d, Christopher Feyler
1860 Augustus Welt, John Storer, 2d, Christopher Feyler

- 1861 Samuel W. Jackson, C. Feyler, Jesse Pitcher
1862 Samuel W. Jackson, Jesse Pitcher, Amos M. Lash
1863-64 Samuel W. Jackson, A. M. Lash, Andrew Sides
1865 Samuel W. Jackson, Andrew Sides, Wm. W. Parsons
1866 Samuel W. Jackson, Wm. W. Parsons, Cyrus C. Atwell
1867-68 Henry Farrington, Milton McIntyer, J. P. Glidden.
1869-70 Henry Farrington, Milton McIntyer, Isaac Welt
1871 Samuel W. Jackson, McIntyer, Chas Comery
1872 Samuel W. Jackson, Chas. Comery, G. H. Feyler
1873 Samuel W. Jackson, G. H. Feyler, I. S. Kaler
1874 Augustus Welt, Chas. Comery, Geo. W. Caldwell
1875 Milton McIntyer, Wm. Eugley, James Schwartz, 2d
1876 Wm. Fish, S. W. Jackson, Amos M. Lash
1877 Atherton W. Clark, W. L. Mathews, A. M. Lash
1878 A. W. Clark, W. L. Mathews, A. Flanders
1879-81 Isaac Reed, G. W. Caldwell, J. Bornheimer
1882 S. W. Jackson, Chas. Comery, J. E. White
1883-84 S. S. Marble, E. O. Clark, A. Flanders
1885 Geo. Bliss, A. B. Austin, A. E. Howard
1886-87 J. K. Willett, J. A. Mathews, A. Flanders
1888-89 Geo. Bliss A. B. Austin, E. F. Levensaler
1890-92 J. K. Willett, G. G. Benner, S. Creamer
1893-94 G. W. Caldwell, W. A. Richards, J. A. Haupt
1895 Geo. Bliss, G. W. Young, Wm. E. Mank
1896 G. W. Caldwell, W. A. White, B. L. Burnheimer
1897 W. H. Miller, G. G. Benner, B. L. Burnheimer
1898 H. F. McIntyer, G. G. Benner, J. J. Benner
1899 H. F. McIntyer, G. G. Benner, A. Burnheimer
1900 H. F. McIntyer, G. G. Benner, C. H. Lilly
1901 H. F. McIntyer, G. G. Benner, B. L. Burnheimer
1902 C. W. Gallagher, W. H. Miller, C. A. Winchenbach
1903-04 G. G. Benner, E. H. Davis, C. A. Winchenbach
1905 W. H. Miller, W. H. Levensaler, O. Studley
1906 G. G. Benner, J. E. White, Thos. F. Sproul

- 1907 William H. Miller, Oliver J. Studley, Dennis O. Stahl
 1908 Horace F. McIntyre, George G. Benner, William E. Lermond
 1909 Horace F. McIntyre, George G. Benner, Thomas F. Sproul
 1910 George N. Winchenbach, Wyman Tibbetts, Wells Deering

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1779 Jacob Ludwig | 1810 Joshua Head and Jacob Ludwig |
| 1782 Jacob Ludwig | |
| 1785 Jacob Ludwig | 1811 Benjamin Brown and Joseph Ludwig |
| 1788 Jacob Ludwig | |
| 1790 Waterman Thomas | 1812 Benj. Brown, Isaac G. Reed, Joseph Ludwig |
| 1795 Jacob Ludwig | |
| 1799 Jacob Ludwig | |
| 1801 John Head | 1813 Isaac G. Reed, Jacob Ludwig and Henry Flagg |
| 1802 Waterman Thomas | |
| 1803 Waterman Thomas | |
| 1805 Joshua Head | 1814 Isaac G. Reed |
| 1806 Jacob Ludwig and Joshua Head | 1815 Elijah Davis |
| 1808 Alden Bradford | 1816 Jacob Ludwig, Henry Flagg and Charles Miller |
| 1809 Benjamin Brown and Joseph Ludwig | 1818 Jacob Ludwig |
| 1819 Benj. Brown, Jacob Ludwig | |

Above were all sent to the General Court of Massachusetts.

FOLLOWING ARE THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE OF
 MAINE :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1820 Isaac G. Reed | 1858 John Balch |
| 1821 John Head | 1859 Horace Winchenbach |
| 1823 Benjamin Brown | 1860 Horace Winchenbach |
| 1824 Avery Rawson | 1861 Augustus Welt |
| 1825 Charles Samson | 1862 Augustus Welt |
| 1826 Charles Miller | 1863 Samuel W. Jackson |

TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

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1827	Charles Miller	1864	Bela B. Haskell
1828	Charles Miller	1865	William W. Parsons
1829	Charles Miller	1866	William W. Parsons
1830	Charles Miller	1867	George W. Caldwell
1831	George Sproul	1868	George W. Caldwell
1832	George Sproul	1869	Isaac Reed
1833	Charles Miller	1870	Isaac Reed
1834	Jacob Ludwig	1871	Asa Redington Reed
1835	George Sproul	1872	Asa Redington Reed
1836	George Sproul	1873	Augustus Welt
1837	Jacob Ludwig	1874	Augustus Welt
1838	George Sproul	1875	John L. Allen
1839	Joseph Clark	1876	Bela B. Haskell
1840	Jacob Ludwig	1877	Gorham H. Feyler
1841	Isaac Reed	1878	Gorham H. Feyler
1842	Isaac Reed	1879	George Gilbert Benner
1843	Charles Miller	1880	George Gilbert Benner
1844	Edward Benner	1882	John H. Jameson
1845	Isaac Reed	1884	Charles C. Eugley
1846	John H. Kennedy	1886	Edward F. Levensaler
1847	William S. Cochran	1888	Horace F. McIntyre
1848	William S. Cochran	1890	Archibald S. Kaler
1849	William S. Cochran	1892	George L. Welt
1850	John B. Wildes	1894	J. True Sanborn
1852	William S. Cochran	1896	Ephraim Burnham
1853	Benjamin L. Harriman	1898	George W. Hahn
1854	Meaubec M. Rawson	1900	W. R. Walter
1855	William S. Cochran	1902	John Wm. Benner
1856	Edgar Day	1904	Sheridan Hodgkins
1857	John Balch	1906	Charles W. Gallagher
	1908	Joseph J. McLain	

POSTMASTERS.

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
John Head	January 1, 1795

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Chas. Samson	December 4, 1820
Isaac G. Reed	July 9, 1828
Geo. W. Nichols	April 23, 1838
John Balch	March 5, 1839
Moses Young	March 29, 1849
William Fish, Jr.	March 26, 1853
Cyrus C. Atwell	October 7, 1858
Luther Webb	June 20, 1861
Cyrus C. Atwell	February 11, 1868
Samuel L. Miller	April 1, 1869
James H. Stanwood	December 31, 1890
Jesse K. Willett	November 6, 1893
Walter E. Clark	January 14, 1898

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The port of Waldoboro was established by the Act of Congress approved March 31, 1789. Below is given a list of the Collectors of Customs from the time of the establishment of the port to the present time. It will be noted that no appointment is shown from January 23, 1817, to February 9, 1833, which is due to the fact that the records of the office in Washington covering the period named are missing.

NAME	DATE OF COMMISSION	
	Temporary	Permanent
Waterman Thomas	Apr. 10, 1795	June 13, 1795
Joshua Head		Mar. 2, 1799
Joseph Farley, Jr.	Aug. 25, 1802	Jan. 25, 1803
Denny McCobb	Aug. 9, 1816	Jan. 23, 1817
x x	x x	x
Denny McCobb		Feb. 9, 1833

Denny McCobb	Mar. 11, 1837	
Denny McCobb	Oct. 17, 1837	Feb. 22, 1838
George Allen	Mar. 19, 1841	June 25, 1841
Parker McCobb, Jr.	Apr. 1, 1845	
Edmund Wilson		July 25, 1846
Bela B. Haskell	Apr. 23, 1849	Sept. 20, 1850
Edmund Wilson		Apr. 1, 1853
John H. Kennedy	April 2, 1857	Dec. 22, 1857
Davis Tillson	Apr. 1, 1861	July 27, 1861
Sebastian S. Marble	May 23, 1863	Jan. 19, 1864
James A. Hall	Aug 9, 1866	Jan. 22, 1867
James A. Hall		Jan. 21, 1871
James A. Hall		Jan. 29, 1875
James A. Hall		Feb. 19, 1879
Henry A. Kennedy	May 31, 1881	Oct. 21, 1881
Edwin Sprague		Jan. 19, 1885
Joseph E. Moore	Nov. 29, 1886	Jan. 22, 1887
William H. Luce		Jan. 28, 1891
Joseph E. Moore		Feb. 9, 1895
Fred W. Wight	Sept. 6, 1899	Dec. 23, 1899
Fred W. Wight		Dec. 21, 1903
Fred W. Wight		Jan. 15, 1908

CENSUS OF WALDOBORO

Year	Population
1790	1,210
1800	1,516
1810	2,160
1820	2,449
1830	3,113
1840	3,661
1850	4,199
1860	4,569
1870	4,174
1880	3,758
1890	3,505
1900	3,145
1910	

ADDENDA.

MEDOMAK BANK.

The Medomak Bank was incorporated in 1836 and began business the same year. The first President was George D. Smouse, and James R. Groton was Cashier. Mr. Groton was followed by Parker McCobb, George Allen and David W. Potter. Feb. 15, 1865, the bank became a National Bank with the following Directors: Samuel W. Jackson, George D. Smouse, Henry Kennedy, Alfred Storer, Samuel M. Morse, George Allen remaining as Cashier. Mr. Allen served as Cashier some forty years. At this time Samuel W. Jackson was President. The present officers of the bank are A. R. Reed, Levitt Storer, Jonathan Mathews, George F. Weeks, Alfred Storer, Directors; A. R. Reed, President; Hadley H. Kuhn, Cashier.

MEDOMAK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Medomak Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated Jan. 25, 1894; organized and commenced business with the following officers and directors: William H. Levensaler, President; George W. Simmons, Vice-President; Ozro D. Castner, Secretary and Treasurer; John Fisk, Alpheus Ludwig, John A. Haupt, John M. Winslow, William Eugley, William E. Lermond, Edward F. Levensaler, James J. Benner, Hudson B. Stahl, Directors. The present officers are

George W. Simmons, President; Wilbur Pitcher, Vice-President; William H. Levensaler, Secretary and Treasurer. The company has 600 policies outstanding.

WALDOBORO LOAN & BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Waldoboro Loan & Building Association was organized March 18, 1891, with the following officers: Percy E. Storer, President, Charles T. Keene, Vice-President; Ernest A. Glidden, Secretary; George W. Young, Treasurer; Everett Farrington, Attorney; E. A. Glidden, P. E. Storer, Meaubec R. Achorn, Frank Achorn, C. H. Howard, G. W. Young, G. J. Kuhn, W. A. Vannah, Directors. The condition of the Association is as follows:

Accumulated capital	\$19,667.50	
Interest	439.73	
Fines	8.80	
Membership Fees	2.50	
Reserved Fund	494.04	
Profits	319.03	
Certificates of Deposits	6,124.06	
Bills Payable	3,350.00	
Advance Payments	4.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Liabilities		\$30,409.66
Loans on Real Estate	\$29,200.00	
Expense Account	261.24	

Cash	948.42
Total Resources	\$30,409.66
June 30, 1910.	

STEAMER CHARLES HOUGHTON.

Previous to the appearance of the steamer Charles Houghton on the Waldoboro route, the DeWitt Clinton ran here one season. In 1867 or '68 stock was taken largely by Portland merchants and parties in Waldoboro, Damariscotta and Round Pond, and the Charles Houghton, a side wheel steamer, was placed on the Medomak and Damariscotta rivers, running to Portland. She ran here four or five years. The railroad, which began business in 1871, deprived the water route of so much freight and passenger traffic that the boat was run at a loss the last year, and she was finally sold in Eastport, or vicinity. She was commanded three years by Capt. Alden Winchenbach, who was succeeded by Alexander Farnham, of Damariscotta.

WATER WORKS.

By aneroid barometer measurement the reservoir of the Waldoboro Water Company is 105 feet above tide water and about 75 feet higher than Gay's Corner.

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